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THE SECURITY REVIEW

C.P.R. HAS SOLD 39,840 SHARES IN LONDON.

Being Balance of $150,000,000—Marketed at an Average of 176 London Price—The Steel Company's Sweeping Victory—Privy Council Gives Full Damages Instead of Specific Performance—Excitement in the Two Issues—Rio Advances Over 102—The Winnipeg Electric Statement—Notes on Leading Canadian Securities.

TORONTO.—The long awaited judgment of the Privy Council in the action of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company against the Dominion Coal Company has come to clear away a cloud of uncertainty overhanging the market. In dismissing the Coal Company's appeal, and finding stated damages instead of specific performance as decreed by the Nova Scotia courts, the judgment has increased the weight of the Steel Company's victory. It has not, however, disturbed the locus quo of the stock market. From the viewpoint of the general interests of the market a judgment in favor of the Coal Company would have had a very disturbing effect in its destructive influence on steel securities. The recent rise in the coal shares was entirely unwarranted both on the doctrine of chances and also of the immediate outlook for the Maritime coal market, which is none too good, and the decline of 12 points in coal common on Thursday was merely a reversal to normal prices. Steel preferred, as was to be expected, advanced rapidly, scoring a maximum gain of 20 points. On April 1st there will be 42 per cent of accrued dividends payable. While the amount payable by the Coal Company for past damages and difference in price of coal between the contract figure and that of the modus vivendi is over $4,000,000, the Coal Company has the resources to meet that amount. As for the general damages for the unexpired 94 years of the contract, there is every belief that these can be adjusted by a new arrangement of the contract. As the Financial Post has always maintained, an amalgamation of the two companies on terms now more clearly defined by the issue of the law suit should be the ultimate consummation.

Outside the large transactions in coal and steel shares in the last two days of the week the continued advance in Rio Tramways to above par has been the notable feature. There seems to be no limit to the foreign confidence in these securities, and while the payment of a dividend would not appear to be dictated by principle of conservatism it is evidently the intention to recognize the common shareholders on results from previous outlays and let the new financing take care of further capital expenditures.

Illinois Traction Preferred was also an active security, rising above 90.

The business situation trends along a line of gradual improvement. The largest stove and furnace foundry in Toronto reports the month of January as the best in its history. Railway earnings are now showing large increases over last year, and bank clearings are making new high records well in advance of the good years of 1907 and 1906. Money continues plentiful and cheap. Although there has been a very considerable rise in all classes of Canadian stocks there seems no immediate prospect of recession from the present levels.

On Friday the New York Stock Exchange was closed owing to Lincoln's Birthday, and will also remain closed to-day. The Canadian Exchanges were active, C.P.R. advanced a point in London. As announced below, the whole of the 39,840 shares remaining have been successfully marketed at an average of about 176 and there is now no reason why the stock should not advance especially as the gross earnings from this out are expected to increase a million dollars a month. Rio de Janeiro went up to over par, reaching on Friday morning 102¾. Dominion Coal was weaker than on Thursday selling down to 45 and recovering to 49. The Steel securities maintained the levels established on Thursday afternoon.

MONTREAL. — The long expected Privy Council judgment arrived on Thursday morning and threw the local "street" into a state of excitement such as is seldom seen even in this busy centre of market operations. The news had been out a couple of hours before the opening of the Stock Exchange and there was ample time for prospective purchasers to place their orders before business commenced, with the result that every broker was well equipped with the influential buying orders when the opening gong sounded. The first bid for iron preferred, which was about ten points above the previous day's closing price, soon gave the market its working cue and the buying was fast and furious throughout the entire morning, with sensational advances in the preferred stock of the Iron Company. In the first hour of trading there was a general impression that the whole matter was once for all settled, but it soon began to be whispered around that there might yet be a delay of at least a year, and perhaps two years, before a final settlement would be concluded. This caused a weakening in iron preferred, but made little or no effect upon the price of the common stock. This latter stock acted in the most curious manner imaginable, advancing about three points notwithstanding an enormous volume of trading, with the whole "street" buying. The action of the common stock was not entirely unexpected, as it was known that the coal interests were heavy holders of the Steel Company's ordinary stock, and what was more natural than that the steel holdings would be sacrificed with the object of protecting the coal common stock.

There was no question about the effect of the alleged selling by coal interests, and the best opinion prevailed that had this stock not "come out" in the way it did, the price would have shot up to at least 35 during the course of the early session on Thursday. The tremendous buying demand accounted for some fifteen thousand shares during Thursday's two sessions, and the price did little better than the opening sale in the morning, thus indicating beyond a shadow of doubt that thousands of shares were simply sold at what was virtually below the market, with what purpose can only be conjectured.

Before the afternoon of Thursday it began to be appreciated by the steel followers that there was still a possibility of the industrial strife continuing for another year or two, and though it was recognized that there could be but one final issue, there was seen to be a possibility of further indefinite litigation. The lawyers, of course, still agree to differ on the main points of the judgment, though the steel lawyers admit that the amount of damages when awarded by Nova Scotia courts may be carried from court to court as was the original action. The "street" is naturally bullish on the preferred stock of the Steel Company, owing to the large amount due in deferred dividends, which deferred payments will be met sooner or later now that the case resolves itself into a matter of the amount of damages to be paid.

Apart from the steel-coal movements the local market has been rather quiet this week, there being an impression among the larger traders that the market is due for a period of rest and a slight reaction from present levels. It is not believed that prices are too high in a general sense, but that the buying of the past two or three months has rather exhausted the absorptive powers of the traders and the public. The market has been put up very quickly in some directions and even though yields continue at a much higher level than the ruling price of money, it is appreciated that there must be weak spots in the technical position of many of the stocks. There is, therefore, a desire to take things more calmly for the next week or two, though this does not mean to say that there will be a dull spell, as there will undoubtedly be individual price advances throughout the list which should enliven trading until the market is again in a position to warrant a general advance.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

In view of our belief that Canada is on the threshold of the soundest development in its history the C.P.R. as the most potential partner in our progress must profit to the largest extent. Our London correspondent advises us that the balance of 39840 shares left of the authorized $150,000,000 common has been successfully marketed. It was the selling of this block which was responsible for the recent decline and now that the lot has been absorbed at a reasonable advance on underwriting price there is no reason why the shares should not appreciate. The earnings should now exhibit great gains for the last ten days in January, the increase in gross being $208,000, and the first week in February $328,000.

The possibilities that open out for the company are very great. Always ahead of the times its representatives have been making arrangements for a grain-carrying trade to the Pacific Ocean, whence wheat can be transported to the Orient or to Mexico. The completion of the Panama Canal opens up a further opportunity for a marine trade to Europe. In assistance to their prospect, the great work of reducing the 5 per cent. grade between Field and Hector in the Rocky Mountains has been accomplished by a wonderful work of tunnelling under the mountains. By the time the Panama Canal is open it is possible that water power supplying energy to electric locomotives will reduce the cost of low grade freight through the Rockies in a great measure.

The Wisconsin Central acquistion means much in the way of reducing expenditures. Hitherto the W. C. has had agencies in all principal cities. These can now be handled by the C.P.R. and Soo offices. It is expected that this arrangement alone will make a saving of $1,000,000 every year. The consolidation of the terminals at Minneapolis and Duluth with the Soo Line will effect, it is said, a further saving of $200,000 annually. Then the parent roads will be able, it is thought, to give the Wisconsin Central $1,000,000 worth of traffic hitherto diverted to other lines.

There need be no fears as to the issue price of the new capital of $50,000,000 whenever it is found necessary to place this stock. This increase was authorized by an Order-in-Council in August last, but it contained the proviso that no portion of this new issue was to be considered as capital expended within the meaning of section twenty of the company's act of incorporation, and the power of Parliament to reduce tolls shall in no wise be affected by such increase of capital stock, but it shall be excluded from consideration in determining the amount of capital actually expended in the construction of the railway. In other words, when the road earns over 10 per cent. on the total capital stock, less this new issue, Parliament may exercise the right to reduce tolls.

The question, therefore, as to whether the new issue will be offered at par is therefore already determined and any campaign against such well-founded procedure falls to the ground.

At a meeting of the Board on Feb. 8th, a dividend of two per cent. on the preference stock, and three per cent. on the common stock was declared for the half year ended December last, payable the first of April next, and it was also decided that at the same time a further sum, equal to one-half of one per cent., be paid on the common stock out of the interest on the proceeds of the land sales. After payment of working expenses, fixed charges, and dividends now declared there is a surplus for the half year of $4,818,232, which indicates that the total surplus for the current year should be well in excess of last year.

The shares have been holding firm and the prospect of the expected increase in the dividend not materializing has not affected the price of shares and on Thursday the preferred rose to 72. The financial statement which will be issued shortly will we understand, show a very excellent year. When it is remembered that the companies' share of the new issue of American Telegraph and Telephone Stock and the new Havana cable were paid for out of earnings, the strength indicated by a surplus can be realized.

Dominion Coal Company.

The company is face to face with a very serious situation, and there is no minimizing the fact. The time for litigation is at end. Any further contests in the courts will be more expensive to the Coal Company. The inevitable must be accepted. The Steel Company will demand a return of the increased price paid for coal and damages for shutting down the plant. This claim alone is about $4,000,000. Misfortunes never come singly and just now the market for coal is poor in the Maritime Provinces. The recent rise in the stock was criticized by us at the time. We are inclined to believe that the decline to 49½, as it closed on Friday, has not yet sufficiently discounted the situation.

Dominion Iron & Steel.

Coincident with the announcement of the complete judgment of the Privy Council came the statement that the Canadian Northern Railway had ordered 30,000 tons of steel rails. This will give a needed stimulus to the rail mills. It is too early to say when the back dividends, amounting on April 1st to 42 per cent. on the preferred stock, can be paid, but the advance in price was such that one would surmise 21 per cent. would be paid on April 1st. There is not any possibility of such a dispensation. Dominion Steel preferred had already pretty well discounted the Privy Council's decision in its advance to 75. The further gain of 17 points is due to the market excitement of the moment. The common on Friday closed at 25⅝ bid and the preferred at 93¾.

Mexican Light and Power.

Sir George Drummond still preserves a bold front in regard to the possible result of the annual meeting next Wednesday and will propose a board representative of the existing directorate in opposition to the slate proposed by the Tramways interests. The latter say that there is no possible chance of any change in their plans as outlined and while Sir Edward Stracey and Mr. Mackay Edgar, and Dr. Pearson, were in attendance at the earlier meeting the English financiers are evidently treating the result as a foregone conclusion and will be represented by their Canadian Council. The shares have been very quiet during the past week.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie.

At the meeting of directors of Wisconsin Central on Thursday, the president reported to the board that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Company desired to acquire the control of the Wisconsin Central through a lease for a period of ninety-nine years, or through other appropriate operating contracts, under which the preferred stock of the Wisconsin Central should be guaranteed the payment of 4 per cent. dividends during a period of ninety-nine years, on condition that the holders of the preferred stock shall waive their rights to any further or other return upon their stock beyond such 4 per cent., and also waive other right to vote so long as dividends so guaranteed are not in default. The directors appointed a committee to take up with the "Soo" Line the subject of completing the lease or other operating contract, and it is understood that they will call for deposit of preferred stock with some Trust Company for the purpose of obtaining necessary authority from holders and carry into effect the arrangements made.

Rio de Janeiro Tramways.

The rise this week culminating on Friday morning at 102¾ was due to further continental demand. Dr. F. S. Pearson has doubtless promised his investment clientele a dividend which is warranted by the results of 1908, apart from the new requirements and many extensions ahead of the company. Assuming that bond interest is $1,650,000, and other interest $100,000 there is nearly $1,000,000 of balance which is equivalent to 4 per cent. on the common stock.

The statement of earnings and expenses for the year 1908 and for the month of December are as follows :—

	1907.	1908.	Incr.
Total gross, Dec.—	$ 564,208	$ 618,850	$ 54,642
Op. exp., Dec.—	342,644	393,085	50,441
Net earn., Dec.—	221,564	225,765	4,201
Ag. gr. earn in 1908—	6,286,200	7,138,234	852,034
Ag. op. exp. in 1908—	4,158,474	4,407,674	249,200
Ag. net in 1908—	2,127,726	2,730,560	602,834

Shredded Wheat.

The report presented at the annual meeting held on February 9th, of the Shredded Wheat Company, differs slightly from the recent statement of the company's affairs as filed with the Toronto Stock Exchange. Since the last statement $25,000 of the bonds have been retired, leaving the total amount now outstanding only $100,000, out of the original issue of $1,000,000.

The stock has been quite well favored on the Toronto Exchange and the prices have remained steady. The financial statement for 1908 shows a surplus and reserve for depreciation of $350,866. The following are the figures :

ASSETS.	
Cash, accounts, product and materials	$ 438,876
Investments	61,000
Real Estate and equipment	1,525,023
Patents, goodwill, etc.	8,566,719
	10,591,618

LIABILITIES.	
Current indebtedness	$ 56,377
Dividends payable Jan. 1, 1909	84,375
First mortgage bonds payable.	100,000
Capital stock, preferred, all issued	1,250,000
Capital stock, common, all issued	8,750,000
Surplus and reserve for depreciation	350,866
	10,591,618

Twin City Rapid Transit.

The recent advance in the shares has been due to the fact that the company having now completed its plan of extensions and improvements, and having built up a handsome surplus account will soon be ready to increase the return to the shareholders. It is expected that the matters now in process of adjustment with the City of Minneapolis will be composed by Apr.l. The question of taxes also awaits a final adjustment. We have reason to believe that an increase in the dividend will not necessarily be made to May, but it is pretty sure to come with the second half of the year. The rumor that the dividend would be advanced from five to seven per cent. is not warranted. It is likely that next year Twin City may pay seven per cent., but any increase this year will be limited to an additional one per cent.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's net profits for the year were $1,117,222. The fixed charges were $371,820, so that the balance available for dividends was $745,402, or equal to 12.42 per cent. on $6,000,000 capital. These earnings compare with $946,675 in 1907. The gross earnings increased 18.01 per cent., but operating expenses increased 40 per cent. While we understand increased dividend is likely to be paid in the near future we do not see any sound warranty for it.

The Dominon Textile Company has closed down its bleaching and printing plant owing to shortness of orders.

In giving judgment in regard to the Maisonneuve, P. Q., $500,000 loan, Judge Archibald described it as "unjust, unreasonable and imprudent." He, therefore, annulled the loan, and pointed out that the town had already exceeded its borrowing power, based on the property assessment, by 25 per cent., and the annual revenue was not sufficient to meet the present liabilities. A new loan was, therefore, impossible under such circumstances.

THE BOND SITUATION

AN IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON IS NOTED.

But Some Firms Regard Prices as Much Too High—Two Large Local Firms are Not Buying at Present Prices—C.P.R's Easy Financing in London—The Instance of Wetaskiwin—Nova Scotia Will Probably Follow Ontario in Supervising Municipal Bond Issues—Bond Notes of Interest.

There is no apparent diminution in the investment demand for bonds and most houses still say it is difficult to obtain enough municipal securities for their clients. There is however a diversity of opinion and one firm has not been in the market for a month believing that prices have advanced beyond their due limit. They have been told by their London associates that no bonds on current Canadian prices are wanted in London, and point to the difficulty with which the recent Saskatchewan issue was made to go. It is worthy of note that at least two leading Toronto bond firms have not been making "top-notcher" bids for recent offerings, but appear to be content to trail behind.

Later cable advices to the Post this week from London indicate an improving tendency in the general financial situation as is reflected in the advance in consols and the Londoners have for the first time been buying New York stocks. That London is ready for a good thing was evidenced in the manner in which it absorbed in about three weeks, $3,984,000 of C. P. R. common stock. This was marketed at an average price of 176 in London. That it could have been so easily disposed of in the narrow open market without disturbing the price more than a few points is interesting. It was underwritten at several points below the actual price realized.

Government Supervision of Issues.

In Nova Scotia the Halifax Chronicle is advocating the Government supervision of the printing and issuing of municipal bonds. The Financial Post was the first paper to advocate the principle, and a year ago the Ontario Legislature passed an Act giving the Railway and Municipal Board the power to approve of bond issues and to certify to their legality. We are glad to observe that Ontario's good example is likely to be followed in Nova Scotia. The Montreal Gazette says that eventually Canadian municipalities will be compelled to adopt the British plan of securing permission to contract loans for permanent improvements from a government board, the permission only being granted after an expert official has investigated the necessity and certified to the ability of the municipality to sustain the burden.

This arrangement is already practically in force in Ontario.

The Rising of Municipals.

The city council of Wetaskiwin, Alta., was greatly pleased with its sale of the balance of the waterworks and sewerage bonds amounting to $105,000, to the Ontario Securities Co. of Toronto, for $106,060, this being a little better than 101. The bonds bear five per cent. interest for a term of fifty years. According to the local papers, this sale of debentures evidences the great change that has taken place in the financial situation of Wetaskiwin. Ten months ago 84 was the highest price offered and accepted for similar bonds. This last sale shows an advance of seventeen points. Wetaskiwin is a very important railway point with an eastern branch to be completed this year, and the purchase of its bonds by eastern investors will help to confirm this opinion. The water works and sewerage system are to be immediately completed. The city owns and operates its own electric light and power plant, and has an almost unlimited supply of natural gas, for the exploitation of which the ratepayers have voted the sum of $18,000. The well is now down 970 feet and as soon as spring opens it will be carried still deeper. Gas is being used from this well to drive engines ranging from three horse power to 200 h.p.

The Week's Purchases.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co. have purchased $250,000 City of Calgary, 4½ per cent. 30-years, Street Railway Debentures. These are in addition to the $777,000 which the same firm purchased on Jan. 25. Calgary's net debenture debt represents only about 3 per cent. of the assessment.

The same firm have also purchased $22,000, St. Boniface, Man., 5 per cent. 20-years school debentures.

Ontario Securities have purchased $10,000 Palmerston, Ont., 5 per cent. 30 annual instalment debentures, issued for waterworks purposes and $7,937, Town of Orangeville, 4½ per cent., 20 instalments local improvement debentures guaranteed by the county of Dufferin.

(Continued on page 9.)

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817

Incorporated By Act of Parliament

Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $12,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $217,628.56

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Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville: Grand Mere; Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Hochelaga, Papineau Avenue, Peel Street, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, St. Roch, Upper Town, Sawyerville; Sherbrooke; St. Hyacinthe.

Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton Grand Falls; Hartland; Marysville; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.

Province of Nova Scotia Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.

Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown.

Northwest Provinces Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.: Calgary, Alta.; Cardston, Alta.; Edmonton Alta.; Gretna. Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Magrath, Alta.; Medicine Hat, Alta.: Oakville Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.

Province of British Columbia—Armstrong; Chilliwack; Enderby; Greenwood; Hosmer; Kelowna; Nelson; New Denver; New Westminster; Nicola; Rossland; Summerland; Vancouver; Vancouver, Westminster Ave.; Vernon; Victoria.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	4,400,997
Total Deposits	40,000,000
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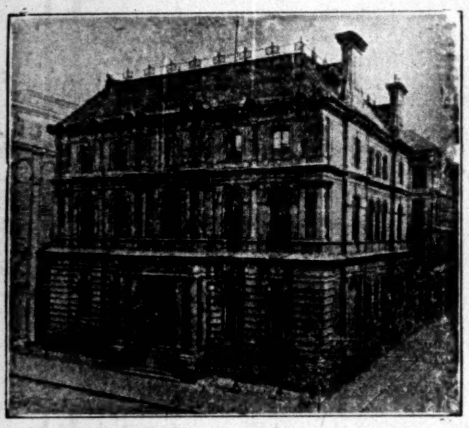

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68 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

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ALFRED WRIGHT
MANAGER TORONTO BRANCH

Winnipeg and Its Electric Co.

A CURIOUS INSTANCE OF CIVIC SHARP PRACTICE.

City Uses Electric Light, but Sues Company for Supplying Light — The Growth of the City—Directory Population 150,000—Cash Wheat in Great Demand—The City's Large Problems —A Seven Million Dollar Sewerage Plant Necessary—A New Water Supply Needed.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—The King's speech, at the opening of the local Legislature, did not indicate that any legislation of a very important character will be brought down by the Government. The speech, however, states that the first 11½ months' operation of the telephone system by the Government will show a very substantial surplus. During campaigns in one or two of the bye-elections members of the local Government have made the statement that the actual surplus will be approximately $200,000. In view of this handsome showing, as a result of the public operation of so important a public utility, the actual details of the operation cost of the telephone system are being awaited with a good deal of curiosity. The public accounts have not yet been laid on the table, but there is no question but that they will show a very substantial cash balance in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. During the past year the revenues have been very buoyant.

The Demand for Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat is in great demand, but the brokers generally are of the opinion that practically all the wheat is sold. High prices, around 103 for Winnipeg, cash, have failed to make any appreciable difference in the receipts, and these are below the average receipts for the corresponding period of last year. It now appears as though the total wheat crop will barely reach the 100,000,000 mark, thus confirming The Financial Post's final estimate. Milling companies are said to be securing all the wheat they can get hold of and to this source is attributed the activity of buyers on the exchange. Although trading has been active very little actual wheat has been involved.

New Buildings Projected in Winnipeg.

February has opened up actively in so far as building prospects are concerned. Mr. E. F. Hutchings, of the Great West Saddlery Company, has announced his intention of erecting a very large wholesale house on James Street, and also another warehouse at Macleod, Alta. Several new apartment buildings are planned to be built as soon as the excavations can conveniently be started. Those intending to build will let their contracts as soon as possible, because of the fear that later in the season the price of building material will advance. Lumber has shown a tendency to be firm and activity amongst United Staters in buying up so much of the standing timber in British Columbia and Western Canada, has established a belief that the duty upon Canadian lumber entering the United States will be shortly removed. In the meantime, lumber dealers report more demand for lumber than usual at this season of the year.

The Civic Power Plant.

Messrs. Gunn & Sons, the contractors, have started operations upon the concrete work at Point du Bois and the camp hitherto in the hands of the city has been handed over to the charge of this firm. Tenders for the supply of the machinery have been asked for, also for the erection of the transmission line. The only remaining thing to be done is the financing of the project. The necessary by-laws have been passed and these are on the way to England. Presumably the issue of the loan will be made at an opportune moment on the London market. The power money is combined with other purposes in a $2,500,000 issue.

The differences between the Winnipeg Electric Railway and the city are reaching a somewhat acute stage. The company have been supplying power to the city in accordance with the terms of an agreement reached. This agreement was approved by a vote of the City Council and the signature of the company to it was obtained, but the document has never been completed by the city. That is, the signatures of the Mayor and the City Clerk have not yet been attached to it. Although using the current supplied by the company at a very reasonable rate, the city is at the same time entering suit against the company for bringing into the city electric current without in the first place getting their consent. What the company's claim is in regard to this point has not yet been made public. But the city has been very glad to take the power from the company and refuse to complete the contract. Now the company demur to supplying additional power until proper arrangements are entered into, and in consequence the city electrical department finds difficulty in meeting the demands for public lighting.

Growth of Winnipeg.

According to the new directory the population of Winnipeg is estimated to be 150,000. This is inclusive of St. Boniface, St. James and St. Charles, which practically join the city. In the directory the actual number of names recorded is 54,783, which multiplied by 2.875, a multiple accepted as standard by directory experts, gives the population and makes allowance for persons through minority or some other cause not included. According to the business directory there are more real estate agents than grocery stores, as the following list will indicate: Banks, 43; barristers, 100; boot and shoe merchants, 94; dry goods, 52; grain dealers, 73; grocers, 277; hotels, 80; newspapers and periodicals, 51; physicians, 150; and real estate agents, 352.

The Railway Commission.

The business public are taking a lively interest in the proceedings of the Railway Commission, which has been sitting here during the past week. So far no very important decisions have been made. Some long-standing and irksome questions between corporations, business men and the railway companies are being thoroughly probed. One of these is the complaint of stock raisers and shippers regarding the character of the accommodation and service given by the railroad companies. This is a matter of serious importance in view of the growing extensiveness of the cattle raising industry. The cattle men complained that loss accrued to them through the inadequacy of shipping platforms and the absence of water at important points. In so far as Winnipeg itself is concerned these difficulties will be removed by the erection of new union stock yards which the railway companies are jointly undertaking to construct in St. Boniface. At the original shipping points the trouble will be investigated by a committee consisting of a representative of the Commission and one each from the railroad companies and the Stock Raisers' Association.

Between the City of Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company there appears to be a long list of differences. The city charge that the company have built lines across streets without first obtaining the consent of the city, and the company claim that the city has similarly offended by building an overhead bridge across their yards without first obtaining their consent. What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, the judge pointed out, and in consequence wants to know more about the matters at issue before a decision is given.

A $7,000,000 Sanitary Problem.

What many citizens are of opinion must be done at a not far distant date, is the adoption in Winnipeg of an entirely new sewerage system. During the past few years the territory facing the banks of the Assiniboine River has become the most desirable residential property. Unfortunately for those who have fine homes facing upon this stream, the waters of the Assiniboine have become polluted by the discharge into them of several main sewers. In consequence the citizens generally are protesting, but the only way out of the difficulty is an entire rearrangement of the existing sewer system, which the City Engineer estimates to cost $6,977,000.

As this gigantic question looms up, there is another that obstinately thrusts itself upon the attention of the aldermen—it is that of the domestic water supply. There is doubt as to the sufficiency of the artesian well supply, and this doubt led the aldermen to lay aside the consideration of a considerable expenditure upon a softening plant. Winnipeg's artesian water is pleasant to the taste, but the laundry woman does not like it. It does not make clothes wear longer and to make it effective in taking the dirt out of clothes it has to be specially treated. However hard it is for the laundry "lady" the aldermen are loth to soften it for her until such times as they are satisfied that the well system will beyond doubt yield a sufficient supply. But like the sewerage question, that respecting water will not down. In the course of a few years, when Winnipeg's population increases, very large expenditures on sewerage and water supply will be imperative.

The Tax Commission's Report.

Judge Phippen, A. L. Johnson and W. J. Christie have handed in their report, after making an exhaustive inquiry into the system of taxation in vogue in Winnipeg. One of their recommendations is that 15 years should be the outside limit for local improvement debentures, and that for business tax purposes rental value is the proper basis without giving special rates to any particular class. At present discriminative rates apply and limits are set in the case of taxation of certain classes of businesses. As to the taxation of real property, the Commission approves the present system, but instead of valuing improvements at their actual value, two-thirds of the value is recommended. In regard to church property, the Commission is of opinion that the land should be taxed and buildings exempted. As yet the City Council have taken no action in regard to the report.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great West Life Assurance Company, held here to-day the directors reported that at the end of 1908 the business in force amounted to $39,865,786 or $6,299,062 more than at the end of 1907. The receipts of the company for the year amounted to $1,595,843 of which $1,288,548 was in premium and $317,836 in interest payments. The total assets of the company are $5,596,212 of which $4,226,462 is represented by farm mortgages. The old board and officers were all re-elected.

At to-day's session of the local stock exchange there was quite a demand to get the stock of the Great West Life. It pays 15 per cent, dividend and 300 was paid for 25 shares. Aproximately 100 shares of the listed stocks on the local exchange have changed hands since the sessions were inaugurated last week. There appears to be quite a large demand for seats. To fill eight vacancies there are about fifty applications and more are coming in every day. It is too late now however to put in a nomination that can be accepted for the election of new members which takes place about the middle of the month.

The local industrial bureau reports that some manufacturers intend locating in Winnipeg during the coming summer and from the same source it is learned that more enquiries than usual are being made regarding the prospects of manufacturing industries in the west.

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INSURANCE AGAINST INSANITY.

New British Company Undertakes to Cover Another Form of Risk.

Consul Maxwell Blake sends from Dunfermline the following account of a new form of insurance in the United Kingdom:

The percentage of insane persons has risen in England from 18.67 per 10,000 in 1859 to 35.18 in 1907; in Scotland, from 19.18 to 36.8; and in Ireland, from 25 in 1879 to 35.7 in 1907. In England, in 1907, there were 123,988 insane; in Scotland, 17,593; and in Ireland, 23,514. As no physical ill fortune renders a person more incompetent than insanity, it is a timely announcement on the part of a newly organized London insurance company that they are prepared to undertake the insanity risk, guaranteeing a payment of $500 per annum for a period of five years for a yearly premium of $2.50, and for ten years for a premium of $3.75 per annum, or $500 per annum during an unlimited period of insanity for a premium of $5 per year.

Considering the difficulty of obtaining actuarial approximations of this risk, and the fact that official statistics in respect of the subject of insanity are more or less incomplete, the offers contained in the prospectus now circulating would seem to be unusually liberal. I understand the policy further provides for exemption of premium payment during the entire period of mental incapacity, and that this new insurance is attracting a very large business.

Remember, few men have as many faults as their enemies accuse them of.

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Prices Are Held in Control

THE LARGE INTERESTS SEEM TO BE IMPREGNABLE.

In Their Determination to Maintain Levels—Assisted by Abundance of Money—Suggestion That the Wall Street Situation Would Be Far Different—If Left to Swing Free—Was the B. R. T. Dividend a Joke?—Our Special Correspondent on the New York Outlook.

New York, Feb. 11.—In the face of the lack of public interest and demand for stocks and bonds in the Wall Street market, prices are being held here with astonishing persistence by the big holders and manipulators. There is practically no change in the situation on either hand, the bulls being confident and the bears, while more or less discouraged, being quite certain of the soundness, theoretically, of their position. There are numerous predictions flying around the street this week of a coming boom in the market about the time the new administration at Washington gets into office the object being to create the idea that with the passing of Mr. Roosevelt the country will come upon better times industrially, commercially and financially. Too much attention, however, should not be attached to these stories because the coming legislation at Washington must exert, sooner or later, a powerful influence on the business conditions of the country. This knowledge is what is causing anxiety in business circles, and it is natural that in a market left entirely to itself this condition would be accurately reflected in the prices of securities.

The Railroads.

There has been some steady consistent improvement in railroad earnings, and while the conditions in that respect have not improved as expected, the change has been in the right direction and improvement, it is believed, will continue. What has attracted the attention of traders and others in this connection, however, is the various deals that have taken place in the railroad world in this country and those that are said to be pending which, if rumor is to be credited, are sufficiently important.

The Market Outlook.

The bears in the market, who have for a long time been promising themselves a decline that would recoup whatever courage of their convictions they have backed up in a practical way, are getting somewhat discouraged. The short interest is considerable and the bulls say they will utilize this when they are ready and make it a lever to still further advance prices. Conservative opinion in the street is that present conditions are likely to last so long as the supply of money continues ample as at present with rates between 2 and 3 per cent. The whole situation is highly interesting and the development will be watched closely by students of finance no less than by speculators and investors.

The Gould Roads.

Whatever is happening in the Gould railroad circles must, it is felt, tend to improve their conditions from a stockholders point of view. What these properties require is some strong guiding hand to enlarge their sphere of action such as Jay Gould used years ago when some of them began to come into prominence and such as is being created for the Harriman, Hill and other groups in this country. That such developments in the Gould properties are already under way is not secret. This year is likely to show some important change in this respect.

B. R. T. Dividend.

It is said that the dividend declared on this stock was something in a nature of a joke and that when payment is made April 1st, it will not again in the near future be repeated. Certainly the road is not in sufficiently easy financial circumstances to pay any dividend just at the present time. Its valuable field which in years past it has practically monopolized and failed in that time to properly develop, is soon to be further invaded by the Interborough subway system. It is at present held up only by the game of politics; it is merely a matter of postponement.

The Steel Trade.

Orders are not being developed as expected with the close of the winter. The railroads are still withholding orders. They have, many of them, sufficient to do at present with finding funds to meet maturing financial obligations without looking to the future in the way of purchases for permanent improvements. More money will have to be borrowed in the next few weeks. The banking interests are more concerned in this phase of the matter than traders. The latter think there is money available for every purpose. But the bankers in times like the present cannot foresee accurately the time when the demand for money may suddenly expand.

The steel industry is suffering from lack of orders due to the causes shown above. Prices are not being maintained with any uniform schedule among the producers. The large corporations are obliged to meet the prices of small producers and profits are thus diminished. This is the reason that the dividend increase on the common stock of the Steel trust was not increased recently. The conditions of the industry did not warrant it.

Legislators Active.

It is feared that the investigation into the amalgamation or absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., by the Steel Trust will be such as to hurt the market somewhat when it begins. Some fear it may go further than the relations between these two concerns. If it were not for this and expected tariff reform in the steel schedules the common stock would at the moment be higher.

Other Factors.

The coal roads are fearing a strike of miners and also an unfavorable decision touching the commodity clause case. For these reasons traders are touching these shares only in a gingerly manner, and waiting for developments. They cannot forget the effect of the United States Supreme Court decision on Consolidated Gas stock. The demand for coal for industrial purposes shows no improvement and the coal roads together with others are suffering this month from a falling off in passenger traffic.

Railroad Earnings.

One reason why railroad earnings have been improving since the first of the year is due to the liberal advances made in rates last month. These increases are larger than generally understood by the general public and they will, if confirmed by the Inter-State Commerce committee, continue to improve the takings of the companies.

There has been no improvement in the demand for copper. The production of the mines in this country is still ahead of requirements. The improvement reported in the electrical business however will advantage the copper market.

PENMANS LIMITED.

A Highly Satisfactory Year With a Large Balance Forward.

Penman's Limited had a very satisfactory year and showed profits of $191,333 after payment of bond interest, compared with $224,007 in 1907, a result which the directors consider as highly satisfactory in view of the general conditions obtaining throughout 1908. This is equivalent to a small fraction under six per cent. of the common stock. The floating accounts have been largely reduced, bills payable, which it is presumed is bank loans, being cut from $718,455, to $514,506, and accounts receivable from $883,257 to $394,338. The sum of $50,000 was added to the reserve fund, which is now $100,000, and the balance carried forward reaches the very handsome amount of $351,874.

The profit and loss account is as follows:

Balance forward from 1907....	$414,844
Less expense sale of bonds ...	50,811
	$364,033
Net profit for the year 1908..	191,344
Total	$555,367
Appropriated as follows:	
Preferred dividends 6 per cent.	$ 64,500
Common dividends 4 per cent..	86,024
Bad debts written off	606
Old Machinery written off	2,363
Transferred to reserve	50,000
	203,493
Balance forward	$351,874
Total	$555,367

The general statement for the year 1908 is:

Liabilities.		
To the Public.		
Pay roll (wages due)	$ 5,498	
Accounts payable ..	257,960	
Bills payable	514,506	
Accrued int due not paid	3,341	
		$ 781,305
To Shareholders.		
Appropriation for bad debts	$ 2,000	
Capital preferred ..	1,075,000	
Capital common ...	2 150,600	
Bond issue	2,000,000	
Reserve account ...	100,000	
Balance forward ...	351,874	
		$5,679,474
		$6,460,779
Assets.		
Cash on hand .....$	16,635	
Bills receivable	178,652	
Open accounts receivable	394,338	
Inventory	1,171,792	
Wool in Hamilton ..	10,509	
		$1,771,926
Plant	$4,614,052	
Unsold bond issue..	74,800	
		4,688,852
		$6,460,779

SOVEREIGN BANK CASE.

On Monday further evidence was presented. Judge Leet said that he saw no reason for committal, and after a lengthy argument said he would deliberate on the matter further.

The Special Committee appointed by the shareholders of the Ontario Bank to deal with the case against the former directors, decided that the action previously launched should be tried out in the courts. The action was for $391,624 improperly paid in dividends, $1,773,100 losses incurred in stock speculation of the former manager, and $270,664 losses incurred through purchase of shares of the bank, making a total of $2,435,388. The pursuit of the action will not interfere with the issuance of a notice of call on the double liability of the shareholders.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - 5,300,000
Deposits by the Public - - - - - 37,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - - 51,000,000
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Dividend No. 70

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent. being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the first day of March, 1909, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 12th February next. By Order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
General Manager

Ottawa, Ontario, January 25th, 1909.

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Privy Council Decision

DISMISSES THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY'S APPEAL.

And Finds Damages for the Steel Company—In Place of Specific Performance— Complete Victory for Steel—The Coal Company is Now in a Difficult Position—Further Litigation is Idle—The Nova Scotia Supreme Court Will Fix the Damages—The Claim for Back Damages is $4,000,000 — The Steel Company Will Accept Probably Specific Performance—The Cable Report of the Judgment—The History of the Case.

The judgment of the Privy Council, delivered on February 11th, dismisses the appeal of the Dominion Coal Company against the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and varies the judgment of the Nova Scotia courts by finding the Dominion Coal Company liable for damages for breach of the contract, instead of decreeing specific performance. This was a contingency which The Financial Post has pointed out as a very possible one. It makes the victory of the Steel Company all the more sweeping, and the burden of the Coal Company all the more onerous. It is, we hope, a strong lesson to financiers in the future that a binding contract involving the most weighty interests of two of the country's foremost industries cannot be treated in an irresponsible manner or cavalier fashion. The action of the Dominion Coal Company as The Post did not hesitate to state in the past, was contrary to all principles of constructive finance. It is a judgment which involves very serious consequences to the Coal Company. The presiding interest has, however, boxed the compass and protected himself by large holdings of Dominion Steel, but the shareholders of Coal had not the same opportunities.

Whatever deserts may be not improperly falling to the lot of the Coal Company, it is to be hoped that the Steel Company will prefer the less exacting remedy of specific performance. The damages to date, which consist largely of the increased price of coal and which approximate $4,000,000, must be paid.

It is hardly likely, however, that the Steel directors will follow to the ultimate limit their recourse for damages. The more extreme Steel interests ask why they should not pursue the judgment to its logical conclusion and secure an assessment of total damages from the Nova Scotia courts as provided for by the Privy Council judgment. This amount might be found to be $10,000,000 or $20,000,000. Then the general response is that such an award would drive the Coal Company into bankruptcy. "It will put it in control of the Steel Company," is the answer of the Steel men. "With a judgment of $10,000,000, in addition to back damages, which is a most conservative amount, the Steel Company would be willing probably to take this amount of the existing $15,000,000 stock at par, thus cutting down the existing shareholders to one-third of their present holdings." The Steel Company need not disturb the bonds or preferred stock, but it would then be in control of the Coal Company and carry out the contract on the existing basis. It is likely, however, that while the back damages must be paid the Steel Company will be willing to accept a full performance of the contract in lieu of stated damages.

There has been considerable opinion expressed that a long lane of litigation must be traversed because the Privy Council has left the assessment of damages to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and their decision is still subject to appeal. As it would be a finding of amount rather than of principle, it seems unlikely that the Privy Council would grant leave to appeal to itself from the tribunal appointed by itself to determine matters of amount. The Coal Company lawyers might create delay, but all time gained in this way would be more money lost. We cannot but believe that the time has come when both sides will be able, irrespective of the past, to compose the future.

The appeal in the action of the Dominion Steel Company against the Dominion Coal Company was taken to the Privy Council by the Coal Company, and occupied the attention of that tribunal on December 1st, 2nd and 3rd last. The case was heard by Lords Robertson, Atkinson, Collins and Sir A. Wilson.

Lord Robertson, who took a prominent part in the interpellation of incisive questions to the counsel engaged, has since died in the Riviera.

Mr. William Otto Adolph Julius Dackwerts, K.C., who presented the case for the Coal Company, spoke for seven hours. With him were Eugene Lafleur, K.C., C. A. Campbell, K.C., H. A. Lovatt, K.C., and J. D. Crawford, of the Canadian Bar.

For the Steel Company were arrayed Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., formerly Attorney-General, Messrs. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Hector McInnes, Lawrence and A. M. Stewart.

The claims of the Steel Company for damages to May 31, 1908, were as follows:

Paid for extra cost of coal purchased from Dominion Coal Company...	$1,847,550.18
Paid for extra cost of coal purchased from others..	465,005.76
Damages due to short deliveries in August, September, and Oct., 1906...	132,252.75
Damages due to cessation of deliveries in November, 1906, estimated	479,000.00
	$2,923,808.69

Since May the tonnage of coal supplied the Steel Company has been approximately 800,000 tons up to February 29th, and the difference between the contract figure and the market price is $1.21 per ton, so that the amount added to the previous sum brings the total claim for back damages, with interest, up to $4,000,000.

THE CABLE REPORT.

A Summary of the Privy Council Judgment.

The Canadian Associated Press cable says: The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave decision in favor of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, directing that the Dominion Coal Company must pay damages for the repudiation of its 99-year contract to supply coal at $1.24 per ton. Thus the most important suit from a monetary standpoint in the history of Canada is won by the Steel Company.

To Assess Damages.

The judgment orders that the case be remitted to the Supreme Court at Nova Scotia to have the damages for repudiation of contract, and in respect of the breaches committed before the repudiation, namely to October 31, 1906, assessed. The appellants are ordered to pay the costs of the principal appeal, but no order is made regarding the costs of the cross appeal, so both parties will have to pay their own costs in that regard.

Contract Was Plain.

Lord Atkinson, consequent upon the death of Lord Robertson, read the judgment. After a lengthy resume of the facts of the case, their Lordships declared it was not a case wherein it was necessary to import by implication words into the contract in order to effectuate the common intention of the parties to it. The strenuous contention of the Coal Company that the phrase, "Reasonably free from stone and shale," which appeared in the contract, implied that the coal to be supplied to the Steel Co. should be only as free from stone and shale as reasonable and proper picking could make it, apart from impurities in the laminae permeating the coal, cannot be sustained. The words meant that the coal must be reasonably free in fact.

The Quantity to Supply.

As to the function of paragraph one of the contract, which the Coal Company alleges was merely to furnish a measure of supply, the court cannot accept that view. In the first place, the detailed enumeration and description of the Steel Company's works contained in the paragraph cannot have been introduced as a measure of quantity. This is clear from the proviso at the end of the paragraph, which itself sets up the definite measure of quantity of different character, namely: "The quantity required to furnish coal or coke necessary to operate the blast furnace of a capacity not exceeding that of the Steel Company's present four-blast furnace, and to operate the steel furnaces' mill, with incidental plant as above described engaged in manufacturing the product of such four-blast furnaces or their equivalent."

Suitability Was Concerned.

"Evidence was given that the restriction of the amount to the requirements of the four blast furnaces existing at the date of the agreement, or of the furnaces equivalent to them, was one of the advantages the Coal Company gained by the new arrangement, of which the agreement of October 20, 1903, was part.

"Again, in the enumeration in paragraph one, there is no limitation as to the number of blast furnaces, coking ovens, steel furnaces, rolling mills, etc., which the Steel Company might use or employ in the absence of such limitation. The enumeration could not afford any measure of quantity, yet it must be taken to have been introduced for some purpose, and the only purpose it can apparently subserve is to specify precisely and in detail the various uses to which the coal to be supplied was to be put. There would be no object, however, in doing this if the Coal Company was not at all concerned with the suitability of their coal for these uses.

Chemical Composition of Coal.

"Again, only one of the requirements of paragraph three deals with the chemical composition of the coal. 'It is to be 'Reasonably free from stone and shale.' Nothing is mentioned expressly in any other part of the contract as to the ash to be left when it is burned, or the amount of sulphur it may contain, and there obviously cannot be any such thing as run-of-mine slack. The slack which was to be supplied, however, must be 'suitable for use in steel-making and for blast furnace coke.' That it must not, when washed in the same manner as run-of-mine coal, contain appreciably more ash or sulphur than the coal standard set up is no doubt the standard for slack, but it is strange that the freedom of slack from sulphur should be measured by purity in the same respect of coal if the amount of sulphur, at least in organic form, contained in the coal was a matter with which the Coal Company had no concern.

The Significance of Washing.

"On the other hand, if the coal was to be so free from ash sulphur as to be suitable for use in steel-making and for blast furnace coke, it would be the most natural thing to provide that the slack should be equally pure, and therefore equally suitable in these respects. The provision at the end of paragraph three, in reference to washing the coal, was apparently introduced to relieve the Coal Company from the obligation which other parts of the contract threw upon them or might throw upon them. But the coal is washed to make it suitable for use for metallurgical purposes, and there is nothing in the contract to impose on the Coal Company the duty to wash coal unless it be found in the obligation to provide coal suitable for these purposes, and if that duty had not been thus impliedly imposed upon them, it is difficult to see why special clauses should have been introduced to relieve them from it.

"The whole clause seems, therefore, to suggest that the suitability of run-of-mine coal for the uses indicated was within the contemplation of the parties when they entered into the contract.

Crux of the Case.

"Paragraphs four and nine of the contract are most important. They impose on the Steel Company for the full period of 90 years the obligation to purchase all the coal they may require from the Coal Company if the latter is ready to supply it, and provide further that the Steel Company shall not sell any coal supplied to them without the consent in writing of the Coal Company, unless the latter refuse to re-purchase it at $1 per ton, i.e., 20 cents less than the cost price. These provisions would mean complete and speedy ruin to the Steel Company if 90 per cent. of the coal supplied, or even a much less proportion of it, were unsuitable for the operations it was contemplated and intended they should carry on; and it is quite inconceivable that any rational business men would enter into an arrangement necessitating such results.

"The provisions of the contract are only explicable on the assumption that of coal to be supplied 90 per cent. was to be reasonably suitable for use in the operations it was known the Steel Company intended to carry on in the works so fully described.

"In their Lordships' opinion, the words 'All the coal that the Steel Company may require for use in its own works,' must therefore be read and interpreted as if they ran, 'All the coal suitable in character that the company may require for use in its own works.' It by no means follows, however, from this construction that the Coal Company was to warrant that all the coal to be supplied shall be of this character, or that they are absolutely bound during the long period of 90 years to supply from the designated seams coal of this kind to the amount required, nor was either of these propositions contended for.

A Limited Obligation.

"The obligation of the Coal Company is, in their Lordships' opinion, much more limited. It is as regards this latter quality, independent of the provisions on paragraph three, and the obligations they specifically impose. They are bound to supply from the designated seam or seams of coal reasonably suitable in quality for the purposes of the Steel Company indicated in the contract, to the extent that the same can be obtained by reasonable proper working of the mines, opened or to be opened therein.

Not a Heavy Burden.

"The burden this places on the Coal Company is easy to bear, and fully compensated for by the price to be paid for the coal, moderate though that price be. They will, no doubt, be prevented from doing what they have in effect done, and claimed the right to do, namely, the right to discriminate against the Steel Company, to select deliberately from their vast supplies of coal a particular description which they knew to be almost entirely unsuitable for the uses for which it is required and to dispose of what was suitable for these uses to others, but beyond that it would not hamper them in their business. According to this view the Coal Company were not justified in repudiating their contract, but the Steel Company are not entitled, at the same time, to specific performance of the contract and to damages for the loss of it."

The concluding paragraph in the judgment is to the effect that according to their Lordships' view, this is not a contract of which, on the authorities cited, specific performance would be decreed by a court of equity; the plaintiffs are entitled, owing to wrongful repudiation of the contract by the defendants, to treat the contract itself as at an end, and recover damages for the loss of the contract, in addition to damages, in respect to those breaches of it which may have been committed before repudiation, namely, to the 31st of October, 1906. A proper reference should, their Lordships think, be directed to ascertain these damages. Their Lordships, therefore, humbly advise that the judgment of the Supreme Court be affirmed, and that the case should be remitted to that court to have the damages under the two heads above mentioned assessed in the usual way. The appellants to pay the costs of the principal appeal. No order as to costs or the cross-appeal.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

How the Contract Was Broken—The Previous Decision.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company established its works in 1901, and a contract was made at that time whereby the coal company agreed to supply coal for smelting at $1.20 a ton. In 1902, there was an amalgamation, the Steel Company taking a lease of the coal areas at a yearly rental of $1,600,000 and a royalty of fifteen cents a ton on all coal mined exceeding 3,500,000 tons. The arrangement continued until 1903, when it was decided by the parties that the lease should terminate, and the Coal Company assume full control of its own property. The Coal Company in this instance did not exact any damages from the Steel Company for their inability to maintain their contract.

A new agreement was entered into between the two companies on October 20, 1903, whereby the Coal Company undertook to furnish the Steel Company with all the coal they should require for the various branches of their business as iron and steel producers, at the price of $1.24 per ton, with 4 cents per ton for the use of the cars. But there was a proviso that the Steel Company should not demand more coal than was necessary for the operation of four blast furnaces and the conversion of the product into various forms of steel manufacture.

The Steel Company was to give the Coal Company three months notice of a month's requirements and in case of a material increase in the needs of the Steel Company, notice of a year was to be given. Notices were given of such needs and the coal was taken from the Phelan seam, according to the designation of the Steel Company. As the demands of the Steel Company increased the Coal Company opened another pit on what they believed to be the Phelan seam. Some of the coal from this pit, known as Dominion No. 6, across Glace Bay from the other pits of the Phelan seam, was sent to the steel plant beginning July, 1905.

When the coal from No. 6 reached the Steel Works, it was found by analysis to contain a much higher degree of sulphur than could be used for the manufacture of steel, and it was rejected by the Steel Company, and in many instances taken back by the Coal Company, and acknowledged by one of the directors of the Coal Company to be unfit for use by the Steel Company. No. 4 pit of the west side produced coal fit for use in steel making, but on the east side it led towards No. 6 and the coal was found to be too strong in sulphur for steel making.

A long correspondence ensued over the coal from these pits. The managers of the two companies and the directors too, wrote back and forth. Some of the coal was refused and taken back by the Coal Company, while some other coal was sent back but the Coal Company said it came from other pits than No. 6.

In August, 1905, a modus vivendi was agreed to as set forth in the letter of Mr. F. P. Jones, now general manager of the Steel Company, to Mr. G. H. Duggan, general manager of the Coal Company, as follows:

"In order to meet you in every possible way we will agree, without prejudice to any of our rights under the contract, and until further notice, to accept seventy-five tons of this coal every day, provided you will have it carded No. 6 coal, so that there will be no chance of our getting it mixed in with the coal we use in our coke ovens and gas producers."

The Steel Company proposed to use the No. 6 coal for its steam engines and for the steamers bringing ore from Wabana. Under the arrangement above given the chief difficulty was about quantities.

According to the notices given, the Steel Company were to have 80,000 tons per month in August, September and October, 1906; and this quantity was not furnished, and the Steel Company were compelled to purchase coal elsewhere at larger figures to efficiently operate their plant.

Notice to this effect was given to the Coal Company in a letter from General Manager Jones on October 18th, 1906, in which occurs the following:

"We regret that, notwithstanding our accepting slack and banked coal instead of freshly mined run-of-mine coal from the Phelan seam, you have not given us the quantity of coal called for by our notices, and we have been compelled to purchase coal elsewhere.

"We now notify you that, after October 31st, we will not accept from you any coal but freshly mined run-of-mine coal from the Phelan seam."

Up to that time each car was marked with a tag showing from which pit the coal was taken.

On November 1st, all the cars were labelled simply, "Run-of-mine, Phelan seam." The analyst was, therefore, compelled to analyze all the coal as it arrived, and this showed that a large proportion of this coal was from No. 6 or No. 4, and was so high in sulphur as to be entirely unfit for the manufacture of iron or steel. Notices were promptly sent to the manager of the Coal Company rejecting the coal so excessive in sulphur and ash. In providing for a serious issue, Mr. Jones gave instructions to the chief analyst that all coal which contained sulphur in excess of 4 per cent. should be rejected. All coal used for the blast furnaces or for gas producing is washed in the Steel Company's plant and this process eliminates much impurity and diminishes the sulphur. Notices were given, however, that all coal containing an excess of 4 per cent. of sulphur was to be rejected, and notices were accordingly sent from day to day up to the 9th November. Mr. Jones claimed in some of these notices that the coal received was not reasonably free from stone and shale. Mr. Duggan, the manager of the Coal Company, acting doubtless under advice, then sent the following letter or notice, which opens up in clear and distinct terms the issue between the parties:

"Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.,
"Glace Bay, N.S., Canada, Nov. 9, '06.
"Messrs. The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., F. P. Jones, Esq., General Manager, Sydney, C.B.

"Dear Sir,—In consequence of your peremptory refusal to accept the coal which we have furnished and have been ready and willing to furnish in accordance with the terms of our contract, dated 20th October, 1903, there is no course left open to us but to accept the necessary consequence of your action in this matter. Your conduct in refusing to accept delivery of the coal furnished and to be furnished, constitutes a clear repudiation on your part of your obligation under the contract and renders further performance on our part impossible. We, therefore, formally notify you that the contract mentioned is at an end. I greatly regret your repudiation of a contract, the nature of which has involved the expenditure of millions on our part, and we cannot understand your disregard, not only of our contract rights, but of the large interest necessarily affected by your action. You have also violated the contract by not returning our cars and by purchasing coal from other parties, in violation of the provisions of the contract. Our cars in the assembly yard, loaded with coal furnished under the contract and rejected by you, we will proceed at once to remove.

"Yours truly,
"Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.,
"By G. H. DUGGAN,
"2nd Vice-President."

This was a notice of termination of the contract on the part of the Coal Company, on the ground that the Steel Company had made a breach by refusing to receive coal tendered in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Steel Company claimed that they have made no breach of the contract because the coal tendered after November 1, 1906, was not coal contemplated in the contract, or in accordance with its spirit and express provisions.

The point at issue reduced briefly was whether the contract called upon the Coal Company to supply coal suitable for steel making or whether the Coal Company in supplying coal from the mine or seam designated by the Steel Company had fulfilled its duty.

Legal proceedings were forthwith begun by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. A modus vivendi was arrived at by which the Steel Company agreed to pay the Coal Company $2.75 per ton instead of $1.24, the excess amount, however, to be returned if so awarded by the courts. The case came on for trial in July, 1907, at Sydney, before Hon. Mr. Justice Longley. In September he gave judgment, his summing up being as follows:

"I think, as a matter of law, that the contract of October 20, on its face, is a contract to supply coal to the Steel Company for the purpose of operating an iron and steel plant. I do not have to read into it any implications, I have only to make the necessary and inevitable deduction that coal to operate an iron and steel plant must be coal with which such a plant can be operated, for the object and purpose of the coal contracted for is expressly stated in the contract. Between November 1st and 9th, the Coal Company furnished large quantities not reasonably free from stone and shale, and incapable of operating an iron and steel plant, and while they were mining plenty of coal fit for such purpose they failed to furnish sufficient quantity of such coal to meet the requirements of the contract. The Coal Company thereby committed a breach of the contract and are responsible to the Steel Company for all the loss and damage which result from this breach. I think the Steel Company was justified in refusing to take in large quantities of the unsuitable coal furnished by the Coal Company between November 1st and November 9th, and that such refusal did not constitute a breach of the contract, and I think the contract is in full force."

He also concluded that a referee should be appointed to ascertain difference in price of coal between contract figure and that paid, and to find damages due to shutting down of Steel Plant.

The argument in appeal before the Supreme Court at Halifax consumed a little over four days. Chief Justice Townshend read the judgment of the court, and was followed by Mr. Justice Russell, who also spoke at some length, both agreeing with the findings of Mr. Justice Longley.

Hon. Justices Meagher and Laurence declared that no lengthy remarks on their part were necessary. Mr. Justice Meagher, however, added that any competent counsel would have advised that the contract, on its face, expressed the idea that the coal supplied must be suitable for making steel. He added that the remarks of Mr. James Ross, the president of the Coal Company, to Mr. G. H. Duggan, the general manager, showed that they intended to break the contract.

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NOTES FROM THE WEST.

Wheat Market Advances—Church Lands to be Taxed.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Winnipeg has been a sort of storm centre this week, and there has assuredly been no lack of subjects for discussion. The report of the Tax Commission, which has been sitting for a long period, was presented on Monday and was sufficiently radical in character to call for the many protests. The first recommendation of the report was the appointment of a Board of Valuation and Revision, the commission being of the opinion that such a board would ensure a sound basis for assessment values and a more satisfactory method for the consideration of questions arising from time to time in respect to assessment and taxation. This board, if established, would perform the duties now undertaken by the Court of Revision. In the case of appeals covering matters of law, recourse would be had to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Church Lands to Be Taxed.

In the matter of the much discussed business tax, the commission recommended that there be no exemptions and no discrimination as between the different classes of business, but that the basis of the assessment should be the rental value. The commission further suggested that the rate be 6 per cent. of the rental value. On the question of land and buildings, the recommendation was that land be assessed at its full value, and buildings at two-thirds of their value.

In the matter of churches it was recommended that the land be taxed and the buildings exempt. An increase in the controllable rate from 1 to 1¼c on the dollar was recommended. These are just a few of the recommendations in a report which had evidently been prepared with extreme care.

The Railway Commission.

The Railway Commission has been hard at work all week. There were no less than 51 cases on the list here for consideration. One of the cases of general interest was that of the Western Livestock Shippers' Association. They asked that both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. be required to provide improved shipping facilities at many points; that there be a reduction of the freight rates on livestock, and a reduction of the minimum weight of cars from 20 to 16,000 pounds. Much evidence was heard on these matters. The question of weight of cars was left over; but Chairman Mabee condemned the railway companies as dilatory, and suggested that Mr. Dillinger, an official of the livestock association, and a railway company's inspector, visit all the points where livestock is shipped in the three Provinces and inquire into conditions on the spot; further, that railway companies supply this committee with complete lists of cattle shipments during the year.

Express Charges.

The complaint as to conditions at Winnipeg was fully met by the representations of the railways as to the erection and maintainence of the new Union Stockyards as soon as spring opens. There was a grand wrangle between the Canadian Northern and Dominion Express Companies on the question of division of express rates on joint hauls, and a great many complaints came from newspapers, jobbers' unions and others, of excessive express charges, failure to deliver at flag stations, and many other minor grievances. Much evidence was taken but final action was reserved for further consideration.

Decision was also reserved on the complaint of the Grain Growers' Association against the railways in the matter of bulkhead cars to Fort William and Port Arthur.

Judge Mabee has created a most favorable impression as chairman of the commission. He is doing one excellent thing in the matter of holding western people to time. Ample notice was given of the sitting and when a number of complainants failed to turn up at the appointed time they were simply struck off the list.

The Winnipeg Stock Exchange was duly opened Feb. 1st, and though there has been no large amount of trading there has been a decided increase in the number of western stocks listed. Those behind the scheme declare themselves as quite satisfied with the week's business and the outlook for the future.

Wheat Market Active.

After extreme dullness ever since the turn of the year the wheat market became decidedly active during the last three days of the week, and on Saturday, Feb. 6th had a record "short day" market over 2,000,000 bushels of May wheat being traded between 9.30 and 12 o'clock. The first day of the increased activity there was not lacking evidence that Paten of Chicago was buying on the Winnipeg market, but later the speculative gave place to really active export demand. The cause for the increase in export demand was twofold. The last report issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association was very bullish, placing the total wheat crop of the Canadian West at 97,000,000, nearly 10,000,000 less than the report of the previous month. This report had been cabled to Great Britain and had additional weight in view of the light receipts for the past six weeks, and further, there was an increase in the rumors as to damage to the winter wheat crop of the United States.

There was quite as active a demand for cash wheat as there was for May, but practically no offerings, as all receipts are sold ahead. It is not generally accepted by dealers here that the report of 97,000,000 is correct, the discrepancy between the two reports is too extreme, but it is quite apparent that the farmers wno have wheat intend to hold on to it for higher prices. By the end of another week your correspondent will have more definite information on this matter in return to queries sent out.—H.

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By order of the Board

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
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Bond Calendar.

Dunnville, Ont.—A by-law has been passed authorizing the Mayor and Council to borrow $10,000 at 6½ per cent. to meet current expenses.

Hamilton, Ont.—The city has applied to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for an act authorizing an issue of debentures to the amount of $237,000,000, for the purpose of repaying money advanced to the City Corporation during 1907 and 1908, and for the payment of the rest of certain local improvements.

Kingston, Ont.—The ratepayers have approved of a by-law to grant a bonus of $10,000 to the Wormwith Piano Co.

London, Ont.—A petition will be presented to the Provincial Legislature to empower the city to issue $100,000 debentures for the purchase of factory sites.

Ottawa, Ont.—The by-law to spend $60,000 on improvements to the City hall may be re-submitted to the ratepayers. $670,000 has been spent on waterworks and local improvements during the past year.

Regina, Sask.—The council have passed a by-law for $30,000 to meet current expenses.

Sydney, C.B.—The ratepayers will be asked to vote on by-laws amounting to $142,000 for streets, schools and sewers.

Toronto, Ont.—A by-law will be submitted to the people to raise $248,000 for new fire halls and police stations.

Vancouver, B.C.—The ratepayers of the suburb of Point Grey are urging the municipal council to submit a by-law to the people for road improvements to the amount of $300,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—The city council will borrow $1,500,000 at 5½ per cent. interest from the Bank of Montreal, pending the collection of taxes this year.

Wolsley, Sask.—The ratepayers have carried a by-law to loan the Central Light & Power Co., $18,000.

By-laws to be Voted On.

Feb. 15, Rural Municipality of Kildonan, Man.—A by-law will be voted on by the ratepayers to issue $20,000 5 per cent. 20-year road improvement debentures. Geo. F. Munro, Clerk of the Rural Municipality of Kildonan, Man.

Feb. 15, St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to issue $11,000 5 per cent. 50-year bridge debentures. Auguste Perron, Sec.-Treas.

Feb. 15, Prescott, Ont.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to issue $17,000 4 per cent. 30-year sewer debentures. Geo. Rook, Clerk.

Feb. 15, St. Romuald D'Etchemin, Que.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to issue $55,000 5 per cent. 30-year sewer debentures. J. Theo. Lemieux.

Feb. 23, Red Deer, Alta.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to issue $1,100 6 per cent. 10-years, fire protection debentures ; also $2,500 6 per cent. 20-years loan debentures. A. T. Stephenson, Town Clerk.

February26, Battleford, Sask. — The ratepayers will vote on a by-law, to raise $15,000 5½ per cent. 20-years, for the purpose of a public park. J. A. Masow, Sec.-Treas.

Tenders Wanted.

Feb. 15.—Crescent Heights, S. D. No. 1768, Alta.—Tenders will be received for $9,000 six per cent. school debentures. Robert Michie, Box 1995, Calgary, Alta.

February 15.—Tp. of Mosa, Ont. Tenders will be received for $3,042 7 years five per cent. drainage debentures. J. W. Watterworth, Treas. Tp. of Mosa, Woodgreen, Ont.

February 15, Port Hope.—Tenders will be received for $60,000 40 years 4½ per cent. debentures. J. W. Sanders, Town Clerk.

February 15, Wadena, Ont.—Tenders will be received for $3,850 6 per cent. 10 years debentures. J. Harvey Hearn, Sec.-Treas.

February 18, Simcoe, Ont.—Tenders will be received for $10,500 4½ per cent. 30 years, consolidation of debt debentures, $6,000, 5 per cent. 25 years water works debentures ; $4,800 5 per cent. 20-years local improvement. Frank Reid, Town Treas.

February 22, Haileybury, Ont.—Tenders will be received for the following debentures : $26,000 5 per cent. 30-years, waterworks debentures ; $22,000 5 per cent. 30-years, public school debentures; $8,000 5 per cent. 20-years, school debentures; $15,000 5 per cent. 20-years, street improvement; $15,000 5 per cent. 20-years, waterworks extension. P. A. Ferguson, Town Clerk.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT.

The Profits Were 10.61 Per Cent.—Assets Are 177 Per Cent. of Public Liabilities.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society had an excellent year in 1908 the net profits being $116,703 or 10.61 per cent. on the paid up capital, compared with $114,562 or 10.41 per cent. in 1907. The usual six per cent. dividends were paid, $45,000 was added to the reserve fund, which is now $575,000 or over one half of the capital paid up. The sum of $6,450 was written off, being the amount expended on improvements to the Head Office Building, and after allowing for all possible shrinkage in security values, the contingent fund or credit balance stands at $18,453. The savings deposits have increased to $603,663. The total assets are $3,970,002, while the public liabilities are $2,243,548 or 177 per cent. which is a goodly showing for this well administered and sound company, now in the thirty-eighth year of its existence.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

TO YIELD FROM 4 TO 5 PER CENT.

Correspondence Solicited.

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE
26 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO

67 Cornhill
LONDON, ENG.

Can. Life Bldg.
MONTREAL

SAFETY OF INVESTMENTS

We shall be pleased to advise you in regard to any security in which you contemplate investing or to recommend a suitable investment for you.

F. H. DEACON & CO.

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C. A. KENNEDY & CO.

BOND BROKERS AND DEALERS
505 Merchants' Bank Building, Montreal
Main 6637

Bell Telephone Co. 5's
Keewatin Milling Co. 6's
Quebec Ry. Light and Power Co. 5's
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

F. H. Manley & Co., Bond Dealers

Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

CITY OF OTTAWA

$966,940.90 DEBENTURES
4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Maturing end of 20, 30 and 40 years.
Price and particulars furnished on request.
The ONTARIO SECURITIES COMPANY Limited
McKINNON BUILDING TORONTO, ONTARIO

Business Founded 1795

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ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS

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to Yield from 5 to 5½ p.c.

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TORONTO

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Bankers New York and Philadelphia

PUBLIC SERVICE BONDS

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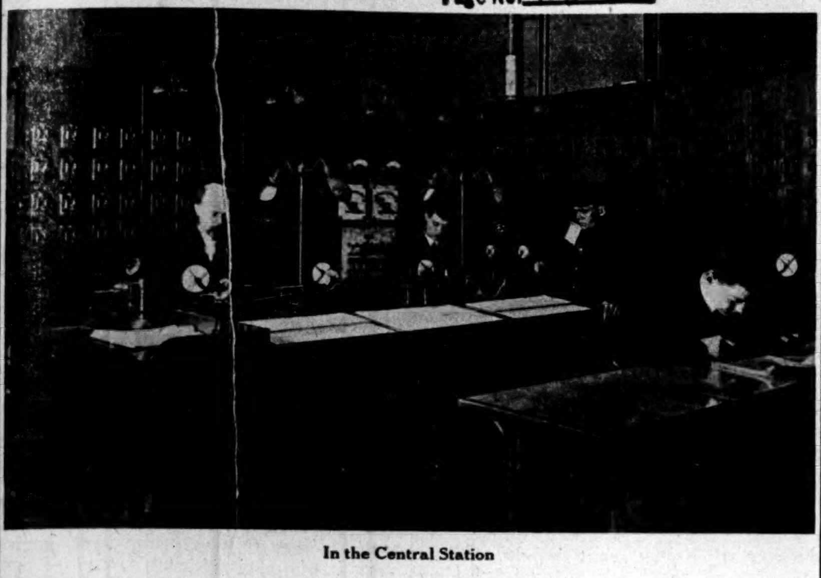

In the Central Station

Men that are alert. Men that have a thorough knowledge of the work expected of them and act quickly and intelligently when the emergency arises.
These are the requirements of the modern Central Station Service. It is because of these very points, together with office facilities and the most up-to-date electrical equipment that has placed the Central Station Service of the DOMINION MESSENGER & SIGNAL CO. on the high plane that it occupies to-day. Be it electric burglar alarm protection—night watch and fire alarm service or sprinkler supervisory service, you may be sure that you will have the best, if it is the service of the DOMINION MESSENGER & SIGNAL CO. Come and see for yourself. We would be glad to show you our Central Station. If you cannot come to us, we can go to you. Drop us a line and our Manager will call on you.

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All Main and Branch Offices with G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

Erickson Perkins & Co.
Bankers and Brokers
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
14 King St. West - - - Toronto

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1909 Edition

Circulates All Over the World

"Whatever a business man would like to know about the commerce or manufactures of Canada, he can learn from the Commercial Handbook of Canada." — *The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

"A copy should be available to every Bank Manager in the Dominion."—*The Canadian Bankers' Journal.*

IT LIES UPON THE DESK OF YOUR COMPETITOR

Heaton's Agency, 28 Wellington St. East, Toronto

The SILVER MAPLE MINES, Limited
(No Personal Liability).
CAPITAL - - - $100,000
DIRECTORS
Lieut. Col. S. H. Glasgow, M.D., President, Chairman and Director Ontario Medical Counsel; J. P. Sinclair, M.D., Gananoque, Ont., Vice-President; C. P. Brown, Toronto, Ont., Second Vice-President; W. C. Conboy, Toronto, Manager Conboy Carriage Company; G. B. Cates, Toronto, Contractor; H. J. Broderick, Detroit, Mich., Auditor Passenger Accounts M.C. Ry.. W. E. Welz, M.D., Detroit, Mich; J. T. Thompson, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

We are offering 50,000 Shares at 25c., par value. Write for Prospectus and particulars.

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES CO., Limited
8 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont. Phone M. 7144

In compliance with "Sec. 99," Ontario Companies Act, we give the following information: A Director to qualify, must hold one or more shares. Under agreement, dated 14th January, 1909, which may be inspected at Head Office of the Company, the entire Capital Stock of the Company has been allotted to J. T. Thompson as fully paid and non-assessable for the Companies' properties, 40 acres each, from which assays of 671, 884 and 967 ounces of silver to the ton have been taken. Mr. Thompson has transferred 100,000 shares to a trustee to be sold at 25c. per share. Out of the sale of this stock are to be paid $10,000 to J. T. Thompson, Toronto, the balance $15,000, to be used for development.

The Directors received no consideration in either stock or money for their services. Usual Broker's commission of 5c. per share to be paid on sale of stock. No payment to promoters other than as above set out.

Estimated preliminary expenses not to exceed $800. Prospectus dated and filed with the Provincial Secretary the second day of February, 1909.

British America Assurance Company
A.D. 1833
Head Office, TORONTO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President; W. R. Boker, Vice-President; Robert Bickerdike M.P., W. B. Meikle E. W. Cox, Geo. A. Morrow, D. B. Hanna, Augustus Myers, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Frederic Nicholls, Alex Laird, James Kerr Osborne, Z. A. Lash, K.C., Sir Henry M. Pellatt, E. R. Wood.
W. B. Meikle, General Manager P. H. Sims, Secretary
Capital $1,400,000.00 Assets $2,132,483.39
Losses Paid Since Organization, $31,412,129.22

Incorporated 1851
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE and MARINE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - $3,284,180.06
Income for 1907, over - 3,299,884.94
HON. GEO. A. COX, President
W. R. BROCK, Vice-President
W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager
C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

1879-1908
RICHMOND & DRUMMOND
Fire Insurance Company,
Head Office, - Richmond, Quebec
Capital $250,000
$60,000 Deposited with the Government for Security of Policy Holders.
J. C. McCaig, General Manager

The Company transacts a general Fire Insurance business, which is confined to the Dominion of Canada—no foreign risks written.
Insurance in force $6,000,000
General Agents—J. H. Ewart, Toronto, Ont. O. H. Day, Winnipeg, Man.; John J. Banfield; Vancouver, B. C.; Judson G. Lee, Montreal, Que.; Beverly R. Armstrong, St. John, N.B.
Local Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

P. H. Finney, Toronto, has prepared plans for a $25,000 factory to be erected at Milton for the C. R. Willmott Co.

Application will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for a charter for an electric road from London to Sarnia.

THE CHEAPEST POWER.

The Claims of the Colonial Engineering Company for Their Suction Gas Process.

Suction gas is the most recent improvement in power production, and the Colonial Engineering Company of Montreal, which began its operations last March is the agency which is showing excellent results in actual practice. It has installed a 200 h.p. plant in the large Ames-Holden shoe factory at Montreal, and has operated for several months the municipal electric lighting plant of Chatham, Ont. There are other factories in which the Suction Gas engines and producer are in operation. The chief engineer of the Colonial Engineering Company, Mr. L. G. Read, claims that his engines can produce a horse power year at less cost than the best of steam engines or the lowest of water powers. In Chatham, for example, he says it has been proved that with coal at $5 a ton the plant can carry the load as cheaply as with natural gas at 15 cents per thousand feet. Formerly Chatham consumed about $5 per day in fuel; now the new gas engines consume only 60 to 75 cents in fuel per day, or one-eighth of the previous cost. In the Ames-Holden factory the consumption is 700 pounds of coal per day, whereas the old steam plant averaged 3,500 pounds a day.

Similar plants with similar results have been installed for the Empire Mfg. Co., London, Ont.; Dominion Brewery Co., Toronto; Anchor Fence Co., Stratford; Queen City Printing Ink Co., Toronto, and other large plants are now in process of instalation. According to the chief engineer, Mr. L. G. Read, the conclusion is:

In view of the economy and reliability of such plants as these, one would think that suction gas engines would claim all confidence. But human nature is prone to doubt anything that looks too good, and, furthermore, in the United States and Canada, too, there have been many failures in attempted gas instalations—by builders who have not had the years of experience which is the first requirement to success in this very special branch of engineering and by agents who are not at all qualified to effect the installations successfully—even though the equipment itself be of good design and construction—for the reason that the very elements which render such a high degree ofefficiency in suction gas equipments possible are, in the same degree, exceedingly sensitive and easily thrown out of balance by the slightest error in the instalation detail."

TWO LOWRY STORIES.

Indicative of the Able, Genial Northwesterner Who Has Passed Away.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6th when Thomas Lowry was being borne to his grave at two o'clock, every car on the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and every train on the Soo line stopped for five minutes out of respect to the President of the two companies. In a reference to Mr. Lowry the New York Commercial says :—

"The death of Thomas Lowry, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and of the Soo Line Railway—the former company owning the street railway system of St. Paul and Minneapolis—recalls interestingly and pointedly two stories told of one of the shrewdest and most resourceful men in the field of law, transportation and finance that this country has produced. Not so very many years ago and while some of his western railroad enterprises were still in their periods of struggle "Tom" Lowry had a loan of a million dollars falling due one day at the southeast corner of "Wall and Broad" in this town. He didn't have the money with which to meet it. He called at the office about noon, however, and sent in his card to the head of the firm, who told the attendant to admit him. Mr. Morgan was all smiles and cordiality and graciousness—expecting a million-dollar cheque, no doubt. Instead, he was gravely 'handed' this by the western railroad promoter : 'I have called this morning, Mr. Morgan, simply to pay my respects. I have nothing else to pay.' The head of the great financial house was surprised, but amused also—and the loan was renewed without a murmur. On another occasion Lowry was walking up Wall street on the south side pondering deeply and worriedly on the question of how he could raise $500,000 before 3 o'clock, when a 'panhandler' shuffled up against him, caught step with him after the habit of that gentry, took off his hat, held out his hand and began his tale of woe with an 'excuse-me-but-could-you-help-a-poor.man' when Lowry cut the plea short, slipped a half-dollar into the beggar's hand and said : 'Take that—but go over onto the other sidewalk, please. I'm 'working' this side of The Street.' Thomas Lowry was born on a little farm in Logan county, Illinois, sixty-six years ago—but he was born to "do things," and did them and did them right and meantime contributed not a little to the gayety of nations and to the sum-total of sunshine in the lives of those who came into contact with him."

The Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company's land sales for the month of December amount to 160 acres, realizing $2,000, an average of $12.50 per acre. The land sold to date is 381,771 acres; land remaining unsold, 118,229 acres; cost at $3 per acre of 381,771 acres sold, $1,145,313; amount realized to date, $2,808,368.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869
Capital paid-up - - $3,900,000
Reserve Fund - - $4,600,000
Total Assets - - $50,000,000
HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager

Ninety-six Branches in Canada and Newfoundland
Eleven Agencies in Cuba
Nassau, Bahamas San Juan, Porto Rico
New York City, 68 William Street

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1909, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 28th of February, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES MASON, *General Manager.*
Toronto, January 23, 1909.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

A TIME-TRIED INVESTMENT
This is not only one of the largest and strongest, but also one of the oldest of the Canadian financial institutions. It has a record of more than half a century of steadily increasing success, stability and strength. In this time an experience has been gained which entitles its Directors and Officers to be considered experts in the selection of choice safe securities for the investment of its funds. Its Capital, fully paid, and Surplus, exceed **nine million dollars.**
Its record, experience and strength constitute it an unusually safe Depository for savings, and its Debentures have long held a very high place in the estimation of those conservative, cautious investors, both in Great Britain and Canada, who prefer absolute safety to a high rate of interest. They are a **Legal investment for Trust Funds**, and are accepted by the Canadian Government as the Deposit required to be made by Insurance Companies, etc.
We shall be glad to send you a specimen Debenture, a copy of our last Annual Report and full particulars on receipt of your address. Write for them to-day.
CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

Everything points to a very rapid increase in value in the property to the north of the City, in the town of North Toronto. We have a few parcels of land to offer, which will double in value in two years. Call and see us.
WADDINGTON & GRUNDY
86 King Street East - - Phone Main 639

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY
We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the Company.
Capital and Surplus Assets - - $1,340,000.00
Total Assets - - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
PRESIDENT. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.
VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR: W. S. DINNICK.
DIRECTORS:
RIGHT HON LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
J. A. KAMMERER. DAVID RATZ. R. H GREENE. HUGH S. BRENNAN,
J. M. ROBERTS, A. J. WILLIAMS.
Head Office: COR. ADELAIDE and VICTORIA STS., TORONTO

THE BANK of HAMILTON
Head Office, HAMILTON
Capital Paid-up . $2,500,000
Reserve Fund . 2,500,000
Total Assets, over 30,000,000
Hon. Wm. Gibson, President
J. Turnbull, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
One hundred branches throughout Canada.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL *Capital Subscribed* $1,000,000
Capital Paid Up $700,000 *Reserve Fund* $800,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., E. B. Greenshields, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Hon. R. Mackay, A. Macnider, Sir W. C. Macdonald, H. V. Meredith, D. Morrice, A. T. Paterson, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Wm C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G
TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
M. S. L. RICHEY, Manager

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the publi in a popular manner accurate information relating t the financial interests and legitimate investments of Twentieth Century Canada.

No paid advertising will be inserted in the reading columns unless marked "Advertisement," excepting in the case of Official Reports of annual or other meetings of corporations.

The acceptance and insertion of an advertisement will no way be taken as an indication of the approval of the editorial department; the latter shall be free to comment or criticize, if necessary, as their study of the ituation demands.

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Toronto, February 13, 1909.

REGULATING THE CORPORATIONS.

If the different State Legislatures could but see their way to taking an attitude towards corporations in general and big corporations in particular, as sane and sensible as that taken by the Federal Commissioner of Corporations at Washington, in his annual report just issued, both the industrial and financial situations across the line would be on a sounder footing. In some of the states of the Union, just the same as in some of our own provinces, the idea is current that for a corporation to be big is for it to be wicked. It has been taken for granted, too, that combination amongst corporations is something altogether evil; and lawmakers have bent their utmost efforts towards making them impossible. Taking a position directly opposed to this idea the report advocates that the aim of new legislation should be to regulate rather than to prohibit combination. As the commissioner says, it is an "obvious absurdity" to attempt to do both—prohibit and regulate. He says also, "There is an irresistible movement towards concentration in business. We must definitely recognize this as an inevitable economic law. We must also recognize the fact that industrial concentration is already largely accomplished, in spite of general statutory prohibition." Of course, it is; and if the petty parish politicians who have been so bitterly hostile to concentration of all kinds, good and bad, were not purblind, they would have recognized it long ago. Quite probably in the course of a very short time, it will be clear to nearly everybody that the corporation-baiters have by their conduct, administered a stimulus to concentration, instead of checking it. It is likely to develop that way because the great body of moderate, level-headed people are apt to become tired and disgusted with the continual ding-dong of the attack against big corporations, instituted and carried on in too many cases with the object of winning a cheap popularity. So one of those reversals of public opinion, common in the States, is quite to be expected, in which the people will say to the agitators, "For goodness sake, shut up and give business a chance to revive."

Not so very long ago the yellow papers were full of abuse of Mr. Harriman, of the Union Pacific. Now little is heard of it, though the Harriman domination is still steadily spreading over new sections of the railroad map. One need not be surprised if in the course of a year or two he is exalted to be a god by the very papers lately abusing him. So with the corporations. The outcry against them has been so unreasonable and so violent, that it is likely to end in another direct reversal of this kind. While it is on the progress towards concentration is apt to be rapid.

In the regulation of corporations which the commissioner recommends he gives a prominent place to the enforcement of publicity. Each corporation of a public character, in his opinion, should give the fullest publicity to its affairs. Amongst the corporations doing business are a few that practise unfair or illegal methods on a large scale. The great majority of corporations conduct their business fairly and properly. Publicity, such as is recommended, would work for the benefit of those companies that are behaving themselves rightly. Facts as to all large concerns would be available, and by means of them the public could discriminate more nicely between the law-breakers and the law-observers. It is recommended that the Bureau of Corporations, or some other office of the Government, should have regular reports from all large corporations setting forth the financial condition, business organization, and corporate transactions of each one. Everything communicated that was of the nature of a proper business secret should be safeguarded; and only those parts of the reports which were of public interest should be published. In addition, the Government office would have, under the proposed arrangement, access at all reasonable times to the books and accounts of the corporations. A compulsory law along these lines is not favored. On the contrary, the giving of publicity to their affairs is to be entirely a voluntary matter, on the principle that corporations adopting the system would reap substantial benefits from doing so. For instance, they would gain a definite federal registration and acquire the benefit "of a public standing" as concerns with open accounting and not afraid of publicity."

Then the corporations are to be regulated, according to the scheme, in their combinations. Government is to recognize frankly that combination, or at least a reasonable degree thereof, is right and proper, and is to bend itself only to the stopping of those combinations that are clearly against the public welfare.

And finally, a measure of supervision over corporate administration is advised. Co-operation between Government and corporations, if it can be induced, is far more likely to produce good effects than indiscriminate and general pressing of criminal prosecutions for infractions of laws regarded by many as unjust and unfair.

It is not unlikely that some of the suggestions in this report will be enacted into laws. Legislation along the lines suggested would be in keeping with the reputation for mild and equitable justice which the Taft administration already enjoys, though not yet installed in office. Many of the changes would be undoubted improvements. The investment situation would be much better if investors in corporation securities had access to information they are plainly entitled to, but which boards of directors now withhold from them.

THE SHIFTING OF THE SCHEME.

The Hydro-Electrical Scheme of the Ontario Government is assuming an equivocal position. Its chief protagonist, Hon. Adam Beck, is now moving in his own city of London and is apparently again making whatever statements that occur to him as most likely to improve the force of his argument. It will be remembered that under his inspiration the plant of the Toronto Electric Light Company was condemned as behind the times and not up to date, whereas the real fact is that it is one of the complete and best organized plants to be found anywhere among the companies that distribute electrical energy. Following the same plan we find a Cabinet Minister now condemning the plant of the London Electric Company. Able experts who have recently examined the plant testify that it is well up to all requirements. It seems a highly indecorous procedure for any Cabinet Minister to go around the country condemning the properties of existing companies, and were it not that the investor has come to realize the lack of foundation for statements from this quarter, such public announcements would have an unfortunate effect.

There is evidently, however, no species of argument which the Minister of Power is not ready to advance. Last Friday he met behind closed doors the Real Estate Owners' Association of London and "The Advertiser" of Saturday reported him as saying that if the city plant was not ready, the Hydro-Electrical Commission would build a plant of its own and distribute power to the citizens. On Monday Mr. Beck denied in "The Free Press" that he had made any such statement, but his denial was in terms which would lead to the inference that he had said the Hydro Commission would consider the question of providing auxiliary steam plants.

During the power campaign in Hamilton Mr. Beck was credited with the statement that the Government would bear any loss over and above the estimated price of power quoted for that city. This assertion was subsequently denied through Government channels.

The conclusion is that Mr. Beck will not hesitate to give any assurance that will lead the municipalities to adopt his plan, but finding that he is meeting with ill success at principal centres he is now gradually changing his plan so as to force his Government into a policy of going ahead with the illusory project at all costs to itself or the Province. It looks as though the Minister of Power realizes that his original plan of making the municipalities pay all the cost, however undetermined that may be, is not to the liking of the municipalities themselves. The alternative is for the Government to go into the power business. We do not believe that the larger section of the Province which can in no wise reap any benefit from a project for the benefit of special localities, will relish the prospect of large expenditures of the provincial funds.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

In our issue of the 6th instant, reference was made to the excellent report of this company appearing therein, and referring to capital stock it was stated as only $60,000, and that the results must be largely for the shareholders' benefit. This was an inadvertence, as it was intended to read "Policyholders," and not "Shareholders."

The North American Life is in a unique position, having such a small capital stock as $60,000, upon which interest only is paid, the balance of the profits being accumulated for the benefit of the policyholders. It, therefore, follows, that it offers to insurers the benefit of mutuality, with the security of a capital stock on which only $60,000 is paid, thus making it a most desirable company from the policyholders' standpoint.

This correction is made as a matter of courtesy to the North American Life, although perhaps, unnecessarily so, the company being so well known and its standing financially being of the highest.

Panama Canal Borrowings

In connection with the building of the Panama Canal the United States Government will be obliged to go into the money market and borrow several hundred million dollars. One authority says that if the type of the canal is changed, some $300,000,000 will be required for the undertaking, in addition to what has already been provided. Then, Congress is expected to provide some $500,000,000, in about ten annual instalments of $50,000,000 each, for improvement to rivers and harbors. Other important items of expense, such as the building of new battleships, have also to be financed. Altogether in the next few years a huge sum will be asked of the money market. At the present time the national revenue, like our own at Ottawa, is running far behind the expenditure, but if prosperity revives shortly the national accounts should soon change their complexion in this last named respect.

There is some speculation as to just in what manner these funds will be raised. It is altogether likely that the necessity for raising them will have considerable effect in preventing or hindering the much needed reform of the currency system. Everybody understands that the chief defect of the currency system is its rigidity. It does not respond at all to changes in the country's demand, or need for, circulating medium. The reason it does not is because the currency system has been used as a means of providing a good market for Government bonds without much regard for the requirements of the general commerce and industry of the nation. All National Bank notes in circulation must be covered by an equal amount of Government bonds; hence every national bank wishing to issue notes must become a buyer or borrower of Government bonds. Thus the benefit of the bank note circulation goes to the Treasury instead of to commercial borrowers as in Canada. Owing to this artificial situation Government bonds can be issued on a basis of 2 per cent. It is hardly to be supposed that in the present instance the Washington legislators will have the courage to pay the market price, as established by national bond issues in the world's financial capitals, for the money that is to be borrowed. The temptation to prolong or perpetuate the present currency system will doubtless prove next to irresistible. The opportunity for self-glorification over the fact that the United States borrows hundreds of millions at 2 per cent., while other great nations are paying 3½, 4 and more for their loans, will pretty assuredly appeal to the legislators. If the currency were reformed and a plan of asset currency introduced, unsecured by Government bonds, and the Government bonds stripped of advantitious attractions, were left to find a market on their merits, they would have to go out on a basis probably of 3 per cent., or higher, and there is scarcely any doubt but that, on the whole it would profit the United States more if that course were followed. What will probably happen is that some six or seven hundred millions will be issued at 2 per cent., be bought by national banks, and the currency of the country increased by practically the same amount without regard to whether trade is brisk or dull. The banks will issue the new notes because they have the chance to buy the bonds at par, not because their customers are making demand, or have any need for, the extra currency. In the quiet seasons of the year the unnecessary currency congests in the centres, tending to produce inflation of prices and stimulating speculation of all kinds. There is no adequate provision under the present system for the retirement of surplus currency. Suppose another course were followed and that one or other of the several schemes of asset currency were adopted—provision being made for the prompt redemption of unnecessary issues—what a difference would there be in the circumstances of commercial borrowers.

Implied in this change would be the gradual abolishment of all Government bond security for national bank notes. New issues of Government bonds would have to be at world market prices. Very likely a considerable part of every important issue would be taken by European investors. The Government would have to pay 1 per cent., or at most 1½ per cent. per annum more in interest on an issue of $500,000,000. This would amount to perhaps $7,500,000 annually. But think of the compensations. The banks would have an increased capacity—to the extent of about $400,000,000—to aid commercial and industrial interests. There is no doubt whatever but that these latter would make this capital earn more than the Government could. Also the loanable resources of the banks would be increased by the amount of the foreign subscriptions to the loans.

At the present time in the United States the inland or domestic bill of exchange, drawn for periods of one month to four months, is almost unknown. Business houses are not able to habitually turn their shipments of goods to customers into cash until the customers remit cheques. One reason for this is because the banks have so large an aggregate of their resources in Government and other bonds. In a recent address Mr. Andrew Carnegie placed the loss to the country through the bond secured currency at considerably over $100,000,000 a year.

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

GROSS EARNINGS

—	Week ending	1909	1908	Changes	From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported.			
					Date	1909	1908	Changes
Canadian Northern..	Feb. 7	119,800 00	110,200 00	+ 9,600 00	July 1	6,281,100 00	5,996,300 00	+ 284,800 00
Canadian Pacific....	Feb. 7	1,135,000 00	807,000 00	+ 328,000 00	July 1	45,986,000 00	45,616,000 00	+ 370,000 00
Duluth, S.S. & Atl...	Jan. 31	61,836 00	66,599 00	– 4,763 00	July 1	1,623,323 00	1,973,594 00	– 350,271 00
Grand Trunk System	Feb. 7	603,530 00	448,543 00	+ 154,987 00	July 1	23,359,981 00	26,136,981 00	– 2,777,000 00
M.,St.P.& S.M.(Soo)	Jan 31	247,360 00	190,693 00	+ 56,667 00	July 1	7,801,185 00	7,471,186 00	+ 329,999 00
M.,St.P.& S.M.(Soo)	Feb. 7	193,076 66	140,517 75	+ 52,558 91	July 1	7,994,261 73	7,611,704 26	+ 382,557 47
Mineral Range	Jan. 31	18,591 00	19,794 00	– 1,203 00	July 1	491,310 00	480,613 00	+ 10,697 00
Detroit United......	Jan. 31	170,167 00	152,861 00	+ 17,306 00	Jan. 1	527,113 00	479,300 00	+ 47,813 00
Halifax Electric Tram	Feb. 7	3,074 52	2,995 61	+ 78 91	Jan. 1	16,860 11	15,915 70	+ 944 41
Havana Electric.....	Feb. 7	36,469 00	36,297 00	+ 172 00	Jan. 1	220,054 00	207,764 00	+ 12,290 00
Montreal St. Ry.....	Feb. 6	60,433 51	55,760 56	+ 4,672 95	....	....	....	....
N. Ohio T. & L. Co..	Feb. 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo Railways....	Feb. 7	27,329 73	25,321 50	+ 2,008 23	Jan. 1	144,924 73	135,652 93	+ 9,271 80
Toronto Railway Co	Feb. 6	62,419 71	54,741 72	+ 7,677 99	....	....	....	....
Twin City...........	Jan. 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

NET EARNINGS

—	December		Changes	Six months		Changes
	1908	1907		1908	1907	
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.						
Gross	206,050 00	182,510 00	+ 23,540 00	1,143,639 00	996,800 00	+ 146,839 00
Less working expenses....	105,991 00	87,952 00	+ 18,039 00	....	....	....
	100,059 00	94,558 00	+ 5,501 00	....	....	....
Renewal funds	11,544 00	10,750 00	+ 794 00	....	....	....
Net Earnings..............	88,515 00	83,808 00	+ 4,707 00	535,139 00	502,320 00	+ 32,819 00
Income from investments....	13,550 00	11,036 00	+ 2,514 00	....	....	....
Net income................	102,065 00	94,844 00	+ 7,221 00	....	....	....
Rio de Janeiro Tram, L. & P. Co.						
Gross	618,850 00	564,208 00	+ 54,642 00	7,138,234 00	6,286,200 00	+ 852,034 00
Operating expenses.........	393,085 00	342,644 00	+ 50,441 00	4,407,674 00	4,158,474 00	+ 249,200 00
Net	225,765 00	221,564 00	+ 4,201 00	2,730,560 00	2,127,726 00	+ 602,834 00

COBALT DIVIDENDS.

Companies	Acreage	Authorized Capital	Capital Issued	Par Value of Share	Total Dividends and Bonuses Per cent.			Date and Rate of last Dividend or Bonus Declared		
					1906	1907	1908	Date	Rate	Tot. Divids.
		$	$	$						
Buffalo	40	1,000,000	900,000	1	3	12	12	Jan. 1, 1909,	5 + 1	$297,000
Cobalt Central............	777	5,000,000	4,761,500	...	....	....	....	Jan. 15, 1909,	2	95,230
City of Cobalt	40	500,000	500,000	1	....	....	10	Jan. 15, 1909,	3 + 7	100,000
Coniagas	40	4,000,000	4,000,000	5	....	9	11	Dec. 31, 1908,	3	800,000
Crown Reserve.............	22	2,000,000	2,000,000	1	....	....	4	Jan. 31, 1909,	12 + 4	400,000
Drummond	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foster....................	40	1,000,000	914,000	1	....	5	....	Jan. 1, 1907,	5	45,700
*Kerr Lake	52	3,000,000	3,000,000	5	4½	8	15	Dec. 15, 1908,	3	840,000
La Rose...................	300	7,500,000	5,597,000	5	....	....	3	Jan. 20, 1909,	3 + 1	391,790
McKinley-Darragh	120	2,500,000	2,246,937	1	....	2	9	Jan. 15, 1909,	5	359,509
Nipissing.................	846	6,000,000	6,000,000	5	8	14	12	Jan. 20, 1909,	3 + 2	2,340,000
O'Brien	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Right of Way	34	500,000	499,518	1	....	14	14	Sept. 15, 1908,	7	140,000
Silver Queen	58	1,500,000	1,500,000	1	....	8	13	Dec. 1, 1908,	3	315,000
Temiskaming	80	2,500,000	2,500,000	1	....	....	9	Jan. 1, 1909,	6	375,000
†Temiskaming and H. B....	160	25,000	7,761	1	9,000	300	3,500	‡Nov. 30, 1908,	300	915,798
Trethewey	40	1,000,000	945,450	1	4	4	15	Dec. 15, 1908,	10	217,453
Total	......	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	$7,032,481

*Includes half of one per cent. dividend paid in 1905. †Two hundred per cent. paid on $2.00 share 1905; number of shares has now been increased to 23,283. ‡Three dollar share. The Drummond and O'Brien Companies are close corporations; the dividend figures have not been made public, La Rose has paid prior to its public flotation at least $1,250,000 in dividends. If the dividends from close corporation were added the amount would be increased to $9,000,000 approximately. City of Cobalt increased its capital to $1,500,000 January 20th.

Notice to Power Users

¶ One of the most important fixed charges in manufacturing is the cost of power and light.

¶ We have demonstrated in six different installations of Hornsby-Stockport Suction Gas Engine equipments, in Montreal, Toronto, London, Chatham and Stratford, that we can and are producing power, including fixed charges and all operating costs, at less than $20.00 per year per Horse Power. Also that we can produce lighting current, under the same conditions, at one to one-half cents per kilowatt hour.

¶ If you are making your own power by steam, it is costing you two to three times $20.00.

¶ If you are buying electric current for lighting purposes, it is costing you eight to ten times 1 1-2 cents per kilowatt hour.

¶ We are prepared to instal Hornsby-Stockport Suction Gas Engine equipments (for either power or lighting or both) on an unqualified guarantee that we will make good before you accept the equipment.

¶ It is not an experiment! There are fifteen thousand Hornsby-Stockport Gas Engines in operation to-day, and they are actually making good these claims.

¶ So great a saving will make a marked difference in the earning power of your business.

¶ We have been absolutely successful in every installation we have made in Canada, because we are organized expressly for the purpose of making gas engine installations, and in the Hornsby-Stockport Engine we represent the results of 35 years of sustained investigation and tests under almost every conceivable condition.

¶ We have reduced the power costs of thousands of others 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. and we can do the same for you.

¶ Hydro-electric power cannot possibly compete with actual results which we are prepared to guarantee.

Colonial Engineering Company
LIMITED

222-224 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Prices for Period Ending Thursday, Feb. 11th.

Exchange Closed on Feb. 12th and 13th.

—	Closing Feb. 5	Open Feb. 6	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper Co.	74⅞	74¾	77¾	74⅜	77½
Am. Car & Foundry	50¾	50⅞	50⅞	50	50½
Am. Locomotive Co.	56	56	56	55⅛	56
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85	85⅛	88⅜	84⅝	87¾
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130⅞	130	132¾	130	132¾
Am. Tobacco Co., pfd.	91	90⅝	91½	90½	91½
Am. Woolen Co.	28	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
Anaconda Cop. Min.	45¼	45¼	46⅜	44¾	46⅛
At., Top. & S.F.	99½	99⅜	100¼	99⅛	99⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	109½	108¾	116¾	108¾	116½
Baltimore & Ohio	107⅞	107¾	108⅞	107½	108¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71¼	71⅛	71⅞	70½	71
Canadian Pacific	173½	173¾	173¾	172½	173¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	65¾	65¾	68⅛	65	67½
Chicago Great Western	7⅜	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145½	145⅛	146½	144⅝	146⅛
C., C. C. & St. Louis	70	69¼	71⅞	69	71⅞
Ch., & Northwestern	177½	176½	177½	176½	177½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39⅜	40⅜	38⅞	40⅛
Colorado & Southern	63½	64⅛	67	64	66
Consolidated Gas	117	117¼	121¼	117¼	121
Delaware & Hudson	177	175⅛	176¾	175⅛	176⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	47½	47⅛	48⅜	45⅞	46⅞
Dul., S.S. & At.	17½	....	17½	16¾	17
Erie	30⅞	31	31⅝	30½	31⅜
Erie, 2nd pf.	35¼	36½	36½	36½	36½
General Electric	152½	152½	157¼	152½	156½
Great Northern, pf.	141¼	141¼	142¼	140⅛	142
Illinois Central	141¼	141⅛	143	140½	142½
Interb.-Metropolitan	15¼	15⅛	16½	15	16
International Paper Co.	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11	11
Louisville & Nashville	123½	123	127¼	122⅜	127
Mackay Companies	72½	71½	72	71½	72
Mackay Companies, pf.	71½	70¾	72	70¾	72
Mexican Central, pf.	21⅞	21⅞	22¾	21¾	22¼
Minn. & St. Louis	56	55⅞	57⅞	54	56½
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	141¾	142⅛	142½	141½	142¼
M., St. P. & S.S.M., pfd.	154	154	154½	154	154½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	43½	43⅜	43¾	42⅝	43
Missouri Pacific	73	73	73¼	71½	72¼
New York Central	127⅛	126⅞	128	126⅜	126¾
N.Y., Ont. & Western	47⅞	47¾	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝
Norfolk & Western	90⅞	90⅞	91⅞	90⅛	91⅜
Northern Pacific	137¾	137¼	139	137⅛	138¾
Pennsylvania R.R.	131½	131⅝	132½	131	132
People's Gas, Chi.	109¾	110⅛	113½	108¾	110⅝
Pullman Company	171	171	171½	170	171
Railway Steel Spring	47	46⅞	47	46⅞	46⅞
Reading	130¼	130	133	130	132½
Rep. Iron & Steel	24¼	24	24¼	23¾	24
Rock Island Co.	25¼	25	25⅜	24½	24⅞
Rock Island, pf.	64¾	64½	65¼	63¾	64⅜
St. Louis Southwestern	23½	23½	24⅝	23½	24
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	76¾	77	81⅛	77	79½
Southern Pacific	117¾	117¾	119⅛	116⅞	118⅝
Southern Railway	25⅝	25¾	26¼	25¼	26
Texas & Pacific	37⅝	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
Union Pacific	176⅝	176⅛	179½	175⅞	179⅛
U. S. Rubber	31½	32	32	31⅝	32
U. S. Steel	52½	52¼	52¾	52	52⅝
U. S. Steel, pf.	113¼	113⅛	113⅝	112⅞	113½
Wabash	18⅝	18⅝	19	18⅜	19
Western Union Tel.	68	68	68	68	68
Wisconsin Central, pf.	84½	84½	85⅝	83⅞	84½

THE BANK CLEARINGS.

New High Level Reached for This Week —A Gain of Over 30 Per Cent.

The bank clearings continue to make new high records and this week there is a gain of 30 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1908, 25 per cent. over 1907. Every city reports an increase, Toronto and Ottawa gaining over 37 per cent. each, Quebec 38 per cent, and Calgary turns up a large advance of 58 per cent. There is now every indication of a considerably improving volume of general business and activity:

	Week Feb. 11, 1909.	Week Feb. 13, 1908.		Changes.		P.C.
Montreal	$32,408,925	$24,024,759	+	$ 8,384,166	+	34.89
Toronto	24,342,751	17,718,142	+	6,624,609	+	37.38
Winnipeg	10,305.360	8,592,191	+	1,713.169	+	19.99
Vancouver	4,006,565	3,250,206	+	7,56,359	+	23.27
Ottawa	2,938,175	2,144,014	+	794,161	+	37.04
Quebec	2,284,393	1,773.159	+	511,234	+	38.83
Halifax	1,685.307	1,611 637	+	73,670	+	4.88
Hamilton	1,423,042	1,279,836	+	143,206	+	11.18
St. John	1,167,177	1.129,010	+	38,167	+	3.38
Calgary	1,418,605	892,573	+	526.032	+	58.93
London	1,110,313	906,945	+	203,368	+	22.42
Victoria*	1,033,060	1,013,581	+	19,479	+	1.92
Edmonton	819,447	666,806	+	152,641	+	22.74
Total	$84,943,120	$65,002,859	+	$19,940,261	+	30.67

*Week ending Tuesday.

FIVE YEARS' BANK FIGURES.

The following table gives an interesting comparison of the principal items in the Canadian bank statement for a period of five years on Dec. 31st, for the past five years:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Circulation	$ 73,058,234	$ 77,504,39 8	$ 78,416,780	$ 69,981,574	$ 64,507,394
Demand deposits	210,180,147	157,185,41 4	192,143,482	155,346,759	134,280,104
Deposits on notice	427,719,218	402,626,07 6	398,765,182	356,886,974	319,132,078
Total deposits in Canada	637,899,365	559,811,49 0	590,908,664	512,233,733	453,412,182
Deposits elsewhere	66,903,834	53,407,20 3	64,191,182	44,063,372	38,814,613
Call loans in Canada	43,827,771	44,501,11 2	57,511,747	49,704,928	38,950,978
do. elsewhere.	97,136,400	43,509,22 9	58,958,156	61,010,020	48,782,441
Current loans in Canada	511,808,909	556,588,45 1	548,684,480	458,355,366	413,779,520
do. elsewhere.	30,351,721	22,928,18 8	36,474,231	30,882,959	17,344,724

COBALT NOTES.

On February 1st, Nipissing had in its treasury, after the payment of $300,000 dividends, $755,000 in cash. Before the time arrives for the next dividend this item should have again reached the $1,000,000 mark.

The shares of the Nipissing Mines Co. are now more widely scattered than ever before, as there are on the company's books approximately 15,000 names. Aside from the extensive American and Canadian holdings, there are large stockholding interests in England and Germany.

The McKinley-Darragh.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines, held in Toronto on February 12, a financial statement for the year was presented showing cash in hand January 1. 1908, of $111,448.72, receipts from sales of ore $345.792.01, interest $2,287.65, total $459,528.38. Of this amount additions to plant took $46,231.39, operation and development $139,921.66, dividend $202,309.71 directors' fees $150, salaries $13,026.90, and other expenses $11,276.02, leaving cash on hand at the end of 1908 of $46,612.70. It will be noticed that no mention is made in the above figures of the amount of ore in transit, or due from the smelters to the mine. It is understood a large payment was made by the smelters to the McKinley-Darragh Company after the above figures were computed.

Kerr Lake's Richness.

Rich ore has been encountered in the face of the drift on No. 7 vein under Kerr Lake, says the Cobalt Nugget. The vein has widened from ten inches to twenty inches of calcite with silver values running from 8,000 to 10,000 ounces to the ton. The vein has been running from one to ten inches of ore, but the striking of this rich ore shoot of over double the usual width of the vein will increase the mine's output considerably. The strike was made 200 feet from the shaft at the 150-foot level. Two other shafts are being operated on the property, namely, No. 3 and the railway shaft. No. 3 shaft is being carried down below the 40-foot level and in a few weeks a station will be cut at the 450-foot level. The ore at the bottom level is as rich as at any section of the mine. The vein is six inches in width, and carries silver to the value of 4,000 ounces to the ton. It is generally believed that this No. 3 vein is the richest vein at depth of any in the camp. When the 450-foot level is being worked it will be the greatest depth of any working in the entire camp. Work has been done at every fifty-foot level of the shaft, but at the present time only the drift on the 400-foot level is being operated.

From the 150-foot level of the railway shaft the entire property will be developed underground by cross-cutting.

THE STANDARD EXCHANGE.

The Cobalt stocks are tolerably quiet, with Crown Reserve the chief feature, owing to the large and rich shipments now being made. Temiskaming has been weaker, owing to considerable selling. Silver Queen also dropped on Friday to 68. The flurry in Watts was a market absurdity. Trethewey remains steady. The range on the Standard Exchange on Friday was:—

	High	Low	Last Sale
Beaver Consolidated.	28¾	28	28
Chambers-Ferland	80	77	77
City of Cobalt—New.	86	86	86
Cobalt Central	48½	48	48
Cobalt Lake	16	15½	15½
Crown Reserve	2.91	2.88	2.89
Foster	43	40¼	40¼
Gifford	25¾	24¾	24¾
Green Meehan	17	17	17
La Rose	6.55	6.55	6.55
Little Nipissing	43	40	40
McKin. Dar Savage.	1.00	98	1.00
Nipissing	9.80	9.75	9.75
Nova Scotia	61¼	61	61
Otisse	54⅛	53½	54½
Peterson Lake	31	30	30½
Rochester	21⅜	21½	21½
Silver Leaf	11⅜	11	11⅜
Silver Bar	50	50	50
Silver Queen	70	68	69
Temiskaming	1.61	1.58½	1.59½
Trethewey	1.57	1.57	1.57
Watts	34	34	34

Union Pacific Railroad earned 9.62 per cent. on its common stock in the first five months of the current fiscal year.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

Week Ending February 20, 1909.

Annual Meetings.

Feb. 15.—Dominion Power & Transmission Co.
Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co.
Mackay Companies.
Feb. 16.—Nova Scotia Telephone Co.
Feb. 17.—Dominion Guarantee Co.
London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co.
Pacific Coast Fire Ins. Co.
Nova Scotia Fire Ins. Co.
Mexican Light & Power Co.
Standard Bank of Canada.
Feb. 18.—Standard Trusts Co.

Dividends Payable.

Feb. 15.—Montreal, Light, Heat & Power Co., 1½ q.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., 1¼ q.
Sterling Bank of Canada, 1¼q.

Owing to poor iron conditions, Sloss-Sheffield directors declared old dividend at the rate of 5 per cent.

The Matane and Gaspe Railway has under survey routes for a line from Matane up the river to Mount Louis, about 138 miles; and for a line from Hount Louis to Gaspe Basin, about 78 miles.

THE BOND SITUATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

Brouse, Mitchell & Co. have purchased $35,000, Portage la Prairie, Man., 5 per cent. 40-years, debentures issued for park purposes.

W. C. Brent has made the following purchase, $2,500 Chamberlain School District, 7 per cent. 20-years debentures.

Bond Notes.

Bids were opened on Wednesday in New York for $3,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Island of Porto Rico. The loan was considerably over-subscribed. No bids under par were considered.

Speyer & Co., the National City Bank, New York, and N. W. Halsey & Co. were the highest bidders for the $5,400,000 5 per cent. bonds of the city of San Francisco, Cal., bids for which were opened Monday. The offer of the New York bankers was 112.33.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have sold all the $10,000,000 New York City bonds purchased by them on February 3. This makes a total of $20,000,000 of these revenue bonds sold by these firms since the middle of January.

The Mexico Tramways new issue of £1,250,000 5 per cent. mortgage bonds to provide for the Mexican Power overdrafts has been successful.

THE BOND MARKET

Week ending Feb 12, 1909.

BONDS	Rate	1908		Closing		Sales Week Feb. 12
		High	Low	Asked	Bid	$
Bell Telephone Co.	5	104	98½	....	104	....
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6	100	92	.....	97	....
Commercial Cable Co.	4	87½	81¾	.....	.....	....
Dominion Coal Co.	5	93	87	100	94	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6	100	91	100	99¾	10,000
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	80¼	70½	85	84¾	81,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A	6	94	80½	97	96½	....
Do. Do. Series B	6	96	83¼	.....	98	2,500
Do. Do. Series C	6	95	82	.....	96½	14,500
Do. Do. Series D	6	96½	85	.....	98	....
Electrical Development Co.	5	88	70	....	86	2,500
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5	100	97½	.....	99	....
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5	86	85	.....	.....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Keewatin Flour Mills	6	105	98	....	105	....
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6	107½	102½	.....	107	....
Laurentide Paper Co.	6	†112	104	114	110	....
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	90	73⅞	88	87½	25,000
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	90	80	88½	88⅜	43,000
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	101	‡91¼	.....	99½	6,000
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½	101	95¼	103	101½	5,000
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., 1st Mtg.	6	108¼	103	.....	108	....
Do. Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6	103½	99	.....	103	....
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	113¼	105	.....	107	....
" " " Series B	.....	106½	105	.....	106½	14,000
Price Bros. Co.	6	‡103	100½	.....	104½	....
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	92½	71¼	93¾	93½	98,400
St. John Railway	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Sao Paulo Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	99	90¾	100	.....	....
West India Electric Co.	5	86	80	.....	90	....
Windsor Hotel	4	‡93¼	‡87¾	.....	.....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Street R'y. Co.	5½	106	39	106	104	1,000
Montreal City, Stock	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Montreal City, Stock	4	98¾	95	.....	.....	....

THE
Toronto Electric Light Company

Sir Henry Pellatt's Very Interesting Address

He Narrates in a Judicial Manner the Story of the City's and Government's Attack Upon the Company — The Company is Strongly Entrenched—Civic Competition Cannot Seriously Injure Its Earning Power — Dr. Goldwin Smith's Warning — The Fallacies of the Government Scheme — A Heavy Burden will be Saddled on the Municipalities — Price in Toronto will be $48 not $18 Per Horse Power—Wasteful Duplication and Unfair Competition—The Best Financial Statement in the Company's History.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Electric Light Company held on Tuesday, February 9th, at the head office, the President, Sir Henry Pellatt in a very clear and convincing address presented the case of the company in regard to the City of Toronto, and the Ontario Government's Hydro-Electrical project. The manner in which a city which had once a reputation for honesty and decency endeavored to steal or confiscate private property has been previously commented upon in these columns. Having returned to a better frame of mind, the succeeding council was prepared to consider the fair terms offered by the company but were prevented from so doing by the Hydro-Electrical Commission. Sir Henry Pellatt, in a most lucid and interesting narrative, gives a tempered and considerate review of the situation.

There was the largest attendance in the history of the company. After the reading of the usual formal notices the President read the following address :

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The address was as follows :—

The statement of last year's operations of the Toronto Electric Light Company is the most favorable in its history.

I would ask a little more time to-day than usual, as I feel it my duty to make special reference to the strength of the company's present position and what effect the threatened competition of the city will have upon it.

And I must ask you to understand that the statements I am about to make are not dictated by any personal feeling of hostility, but are made for business considerations only, in defence of the company, and in order that its true position may be properly understood by its shareholders.

From 1884 until 1890, no dividends were declared upon the company's shares, but since 1891, on a capital gradually increasing from $200,000 to $1,000,000, dividends of seven and eight per cent. have been earned and paid.

Waited for Years for Returns.

Many of us who invested in the stock of the company at the time of its organization, waited for several years before receiving any return upon our outlay ; the policy of the directors being to expend earnings in establishing the business upon a sound economic basis in order to ensure permanent returns for their investment in years to come.

From the fact that the moneys invested in the undertaking have increased from $200,000, in 1884, to $5,000,000 in 1909, it is manifest what efforts have been made and what progress has been accomplished to keep pace with the demands of Toronto, and at the same time to establish the securities of the company upon a sound footing.

Uniformity of Dividends.

From 1891, when the first dividend was declared, up to the present time, the same dividend practically has been paid to the shareholders, ranging from seven to eight per cent., with no increases or bonuses for the risks incurred in the development of a new scientific electric industry, except the right to subscribe first for new stock issued from time to time to provide the necessary capital, all such capital stock being issued at par.

In 1902, the company was confronted with the question of the advisability of changing from steam to electricity, and of attempting to utilize electrical energy which it was then contemplated to develop at Niagara Falls for transmission to Toronto ; this involved many difficult scientific and business problems, and occasioned very anxious consideration before it was determined to assume the risks and dangers incident to the departure from the old steam system, and to provide the large sums of money for the heavy expenditures which must be entailed.

A Sound Enterprise.

The company has safely passed through these perils and difficulties, and is to-day a sound commercial enterprise ; it has a modern plant up to its requirements, worth in dollars what it stands to represent in its capitalization, and an earning power sufficient to warrant an eight per cent. return to its shareholders, with an annual increase to its reserve sufficient to satisfy the requirements of present day financing.

In setting forth as I did in the last report the growth of the company's business, it was made clear that the revenue had increased in a greater ratio than the capital expenditure ; in order to meet certain criticism which has been made, I have had a careful inventory prepared of the company's physical assets, and I am glad to to be able to assure you that every dollar appearing upon the company's books as plant account is represented by tangible assets of equal value.

The total receipts from all sources last year amounted to $1,155,582.61, and the operating expenses to $715,711.96, leaving a margin of $439,870.65, out of which the eight per cent. dividend was paid and $150,616.39 placed to the credit of profit and loss. Of this the sum of $150,000 has been transferred to the reserve account.

Earnings Show Increase.

Notwithstanding the extra expense incurred during the change from steam to Niagara power, the earnings show a satisfactory increase. The number of new customers added during the year, together with greater economy possible in operating under the new conditions, give reasonable assurance of this increase being much more marked in the future. The number of new customers added during the year amount to 2,158 for light, totalling 48,424 incandescent lights, and 304 arc lights ; 241 new customers for power, with total of 2,175 horse power.

Such being the position of the Toronto Electric Light Company, ought we not to feel secure in the future ? Have we not the right to believe that we shall henceforth continue to receive the same interest upon our investment that we have succeeded in earning in the past ?

This brings me to the consideration of the action of the City of Toronto in agreeing to purchase power from the Hydro-Electric Commission for the purpose of entering into competition with us.

The question of the right of the city and of the Government to enter into competition with a private company, which has been established with the full approval of both, and which has by the expenditure and risk of private means demonstrated the possibilities of the situation and is only now entering into the period of its greatest usefulness and prosperity, after long years in which the shareholders were content to await dividends in full confidence for the future has been dealt with by eminent writers :

Dr. Goldwin Smith's Opinion.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, who has been a life-long thinker on matters like these, says in The Weekly Sun :

> "People will have presently to make up their minds whether private property has rights which those who represent, or fancy themselves to represent the public are not entitled to set aside. The other day we had a Provincial Legislature with a Conservative majority passing a measure described by the highest legal authority as confiscation without compensation, the gate of justice being at the same time shut against appellants. It is now proposed in the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Electrical Development Company with Canadian and English investors to the extent of fifteen million dollars, to deal with the fruits of invention after the same fashion. That this would be confiscation those who inspire it cannot help knowing. When property has been made liable to confiscation and the doors of justice can be closed by a majority of one in a Provincial Parliament, and invention can be despoiled of its fruits at the instigation of popularity-seeking politicians, where will be the inducements to industry, invention and, the creation of wealth ? Where will be the credit of this country ? Will not those employed in the creation of wealth suffer as well as the employers ? That is a question for our working-class to consider."

What England Does.

It is established in England that a municipality will not be permitted to enter into a business in competition with a private company without offering to take over the assets of that company on fair and equitable terms ; it is the law in the United States and Australia, that while a municipality may expropriate a private concern upon proper compensation, it has not the right to enter into competition with it; it was, and still is, the law in the Province of Ontario (except when the Hydro-Electric Commission is concerned) in the case of a public utility, that a municipality cannot go into business in competition with a company operating a public franchise until it had first offered to buy it and pay for it at a proper valuation.

Recognition of Vested Rights.

This recognition of existing franchises and vested rights encouraged progress and development, guaranteed the security of private enterprise, and formed protecting bulwarks in the investment of capital.

Why should this Company be treated in any exceptional way ? Why should the City of Toronto seek to enter into competition without according to us the kind of treatment that has been recognized as fair in every other country ?

I will now explain what has been done by the city during the last two years.

In 1907 the city applied to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the right to acquire the company by purchase, upon terms which would require the city to pay only for the physical assets of the company without taking over their contracts, and without paying for the value of the franchise or making any allowance for the future profits and earnings of the company, or for the long years of incubation, during which the capital of the company was unproductive and its success uncertain ; these proposals by the city were so radical in their nature and so opposed to all decent and honest principles, that a representative body of citizens appeared before the Legislature and denounced them with the result that the Government convinced of their unfairness, rejected the bill unless the city would consent to modification recognizing the company's rights. This was not acceptable to the city and they abandoned the proposals and withdrew the bill.

The Civic Procedure.

Having thus failed to acquire this company on a scrap iron valuation, the city officials apparently made up their minds to construct a plant in opposition to the company, absolutely refusing to consider any arrangements which would recognize the company's rights, as I shall show you later on when I come to deal with that subject.

In January, 1907, a by-law was carried authorizing the city to enter into a contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission for 10,000 h.p. at a price not to exceed $18.10 per h.p. per annum for power delivered at Toronto ready for distribution.

In January, 1908, a by-law was carried authorizing the issue of debentures to the extent of $2,750,000 for the construction of a civic distribution plant and afterwards a contract was entered into with the Hydro-Electric Commission whereby the city agreed to take 10,000 h.p. with which to enter into competition with this company in the sale of electrical power in the city of Toronto.

City Cannot Compete Successfully.

I can affirm positively, from the knowledge and experience which I have gained during the 27 years that I have been connected with this company, confirmed by the opinion of competent experts, that the city cannot successfully compete with us in the sale of electrical power, purchased from Niagara under the terms of the contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission, and I give to you my assurance that you need have no fear that the revenue of the company will be in any sensible degree impaired or diminished.

While it is true that the price of the securities of the company on the market at the present day is much less than the actual value, this is only the natural and inevitable result of the feeling of uncertainty following from this legislation and proposed competition. I believe that within a measurable time, as the clouds are dissipated and the situation clarifies, they will be re-established at their proper valuation in the financial market.

The Civic Power Contract.

The City Council has made its contract for power at Niagara Falls at $10.40 per h.p. (not at Toronto at $18.10 in accordance with the by-law), and has told the people that the maximum price in Toronto for power delivered will be $18.10 per h.p. per annum. The public are relying upon this, and never doubt but that when their money is expended and their obligations incurred in this matter, they will receive a supply of power at the price quoted.

This price of $18.10 cannot be realized. I have had the contracts between the Hydro-Electric Commission and the municipalities carefully analyzed, and I have ascertained that the cost of the Government power in Toronto at the sub-station, instead of being $18.10 per h.p. per annum will be, on a load factor of 50 per cent., which has not been reached in any municipality, equal to $48 per h.p. per annum.

This figure is based upon the estimates of the cost of transmission made by the engineers of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and if these estimates are too low, as we know they are, the price of $48 will be increased accordingly.

Understand what I say—it is this—that the City of Toronto will pay for its 10,000 h.p., not $18.10 per h.p. per annum, but an average of $48 per h.p. per annum under the conditions which I have stated.

Cost of Distribution.

To this must be added the cost of distribution to consumers in the city, which the city's own experts have placed at not less than $20 per h.p. per annum. That there may be no mistake about the distribution cost, I quote from a letter written by ex-Mayor Coatsworth to Mayor Oliver on the 20th of July, 1908, referring to the distribution cost as estimated by Mr. Dow, of Detroit, the city's electrical expert.

"I am not violating any confidences when I say that in our conferences last year Mr. Dow advised us that the proposed distribution system would cost about $20 per h.p. per annum."

The city is responsible to the citizens for the success or failure of its power scheme. The Ontario Government has warned the municipalities that it will not be responsible in case of loss, positively contradicting Mr. Beck's statement that the Government would make good any deficiency. The Government claims that it has obtained a supply of power at Niagara Falls at a reasonable rate, and says that, if the municipalities want to transmit it and use it for their own purpose, they must do so at their own cost and their own risk.

Responsibility for Deficiency.

The city will be held responsible for whatever is required to pay the deficiency in the power revenue. Water and gas are used by everyone, and it is, therefore, no hardship that a deficiency in revenue from these commodities should be added to the general taxation, but how manifestly unfair it will be when it is found that the income will not meet the expenditure to tax the man for it who does not use electrical energy at all. Unless this is done the rates for electric light and power must be raised to meet the cost.

Mr. Beardmore, one of our leading citizens, has issued a writ to set aside the contract between the city and the Hydro-Electric Commission on the ground that it is for something different from what the people voted—in other words, Mr. Beardmore says that as the by-law was for power at $18.10, a contract which makes the people liable to pay $48 is illegal. One learned judge of the High Court in a similar case has declared such a contract to be illegal, and I suppose there is no harm in my saying now, although the case has not been disposed of, that a similar judgment would probably be delivered invalidating the contract in this case, but it is said that, while all this is undoubtedly true, the city expects the Legislature of the Province to pass legislation making that legal which the judges have said is illegal, and to bind the city to a contract differing widely from that voted on by the people.

Hydro Commission's Lure.

I also think it fair to draw your attention to the dangerous system adopted by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the construction of its high current line from the Falls. This line is not to be constructed upon a private right of way, fenced and guarded for public protection, but along highways and over private property under agreements by which a site for the tower is leased or purchased with the right to string wires below. This may be cheaper in the first instance but the danger to life and property is very great. In a recent case arising out of the stringing of wires carrying 2,200 volts at Welland, after hearing the evidence of some of the leading experts in electrical engineering, the judge condemned the stringing of such wires over the highway in the strongest language.

What would he have thought of the proposal to transmit energy at over 110,000 volts along a highway ? In the case mentioned the learned judge said that commercial necessity would not justify so reckless a disregard of human life and safety.

Several actions have been brought by farmers to restrain this mode of construction, and petitions have been sent in to the Government by some of the townships interested, pointing out the danger.

Proposals to the City.

While this has been the attitude of the city towards us, we have gone a long way to avoid what we cannot help feeling is an unsatisfactory position of affairs by making most liberal offers to the city. We do not think there should be a duplication of pole lines and plant in the city.

I recall the fact to you that in November, 1907, the company's representatives at a meeting with the Mayor and Board of Control called specially for the purpose with a view to avoid duplicating their plant, made three distinct offers to the city—one an arrangement on similar terms as were reached between the city and the Gas Company, which has proved so eminently satisfactory to all concerned, viz., a fixed rate of dividend to be agreed upon to the shareholders of the company, and all profits, after providing for the proper maintenance of the works, to be applied to a reduction in rates to be charged to consumers, another, that the city should become a stockholder in the Electric Light Company to the extent of a million dollars, more or less, with a representation on the board of directors, and a third proposition that the city should buy out the company on a fair valuation as a going concern, to be based on its earning power.

As Viewed by the Times.

At the meeting where these proposals were made there was an evident surprise on the part of the city officials at the frank and fair manner in which the company's offers were made, and there seemed to be a feeling on both sides that there was a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made in the interests of all concerned. Not many days passed, however, when the proposals of the company were unceremoniously rejected.

See how the matter appears to an outsider. Mr. W. R. Lawson under the heading "Canadian Municipalism" writes to The Financial Times, of London, England, in its issue of the 18th January, 1909, and says :

> "From the beginning this municipal Electrical Scheme has been a freak . . . . Most liberal offers have already been made to the City of Toronto, but it is said that the Hydro-Electric bogie had influence enough to prevent their ever coming before the City Council . . . . There will then be two evil results, wasteful duplication and unfair competition ; the existing transmission line which has been built by experts, both in finance and electric power, is capable of doing twice the amount of work that there is any call for at present ; the municipal line is to be built by politicians, non-electrical engineers and dummy contractors. In the improbable event of its being cheaper and better than the existing line, there will still be needless duplication and consequent waste of capital ; in the much more probable event of its proving to be both dearer and inferior, the municipalities concerned may find that, instead of cheap power, they have only got higher rates."

The Financial Times, from which the above is quoted, is one of the leading financial papers in England, and Mr. Lawson, one of its best known contributors.

Arguments of the Press.

Only two real arguments have been advanced by the press against the claims of this company for proper compensation :

1st—That the company was burdened with a contract with the Electrical Development Company for a supply of power at too high a figure ; 2nd—That in the year 1919 the city will be able to take over the company upon a scrap iron valuation.

I have to say in answer to the first objection, that the contract with the Electrical Development Company is a favorable contract, and that the cost of power under it is less than the price which the city must pay under its contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission ; as to the second, I have obtained opinions from the most eminent counsel in the City of Toronto, that in 1919, in the event of the city exercising its option to purchase, it must pay for this company its full value at that time as a going concern, including its franchise, the goodwill of its business and its assets, having regard to its earning power as an operating company.

It will be seen from what I have said that there is no force in either of these two contentions—on the contrary, the company's position in relation to them both is as strong and satisfactory as it can well be.

Inequitable and Oppressive.

I have trespassed upon your time to show that the threatened municipal undertaking of the City of Toronto is inequitable and oppressive ; that it is economically unsound, as it involves duplication of plant and waste of capital ; that it has been entered upon under misapprehension of the facts and in serious error, for the basic price for power upon which it is founded is illusory and fictitious ; that its mechanical methods in the transmission line are crude and dangerous, and opposed to sound engineering practice : that the estimates of cost to consumers must necessarily be largely exceeded, casting a burden of taxation upon those not using electric energy and who do not share in any way in its promised benefits.

Nothing to Fear.

I repeat to you that this company has nothing to fear from this competition—it has reached success in the face of difficulties financial and mechanical : it has earned its present strong position under the laws and in compliance with them and by sound financial management ; it refuses now to be tampeded into any bargain which would sacrifice the undoubted rights of its shareholders.

With reference to any advances that may be made towards negotiations for control of the company, I now give my assurance that no agreement will be approved by the directors that will not be equally advantageous to every shareholder of the company.

Mr. Matthews' Remarks.

The report of the president was seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, vice-president of Toronto Electric Light Company, who in his remarks stated that as the president had gone so thoroughly into details he could not cover the present situation any more thoroughly or explain any question which any shareholder might ask, any more accurately or definitely than had already been done.

"There is one thing, however, that I wish to speak of, and that is about the suggestion that at the end of ten more years the City of Toronto will be able to take over the property of this company at what will practically be its own price and that we will only get for our investment and risk and franchise what our property is worth at the time of the expiration of this present franchise. I don't think that under any condition they can take our holdings at less than a market value and when they take them over, if they ever do, they will have to decide the price according to the earning power and the value of every asset we possess.

"Your company has made offers and they have never been withdrawn and if they are not acceptable they form a basis on which the City of Toronto may proceed to arrange a transfer with us."

Not Fearful of City.

"I stated a year ago that the company was not fearful of the city doing business against us if the people ask that the receipts and expenses are kept separate from all other municipal accounts, and that the taxes of the man who does not use one volt of electrical energy are not brought in to pay the deficits which are made by the sale of power at a price below its actual cost. If this is done, and the people, through their representatives, ask for a fair interest on the amount of capital which they are being asked to expend in the project which is now being brought forward, and which is receiving such strong backing from the powers that be.

"If they want to come in and do business against us, they should be willing to purchase our admitted rights at a price to be settled by a competent authority, for there is no doubt that, under the present conditions, we are not receiving the ordinary fairness which is shown by the Government and the public at large to all other industries, and it is apparent to all that this fairness has been withdrawn by the Hydro-Electric Commission. When the shareholders of the Toronto Electric Light Company undertook to operate an electric development plant in this city they certainly did not expect that any undue privilege would be granted to any corporation such as are being granted by the Hydro-Electric Commission to-day."

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors beg to submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1908:

The income for the year was $1,155,582.61, and the expenses (including interest on Debentures) were $715,711.96, leaving a balance of profit of $439,870.65, out of which have been paid four quarterly dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, amounting to $289,254.26, leaving a balance of $150,616.39 to be carried forward to Profit and Loss, and bringing the amount at the credit of that account up to $160,961.28. Of this amount the sum of $150,000.00 has been transferred to the Reserve Account.

The Directors retire in accordance with the by-laws, and are eligible for re-election.

HENRY M. PELLATT,
President.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1908.

Assets.	
Plant including Real Estate)	$5,364,522.26
Investments	229,412.00
General Supplies in stock	138,231.94
Accounts Receivable	138,338.66
Bills Receivable	7,783.58
Unexpired Insurance and Telephone Rentals	8,162.31
Cash on Deposit	145,105.24
Cash in Office	346.66
	$6,031,902.65

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock Issued, $4,000,000; Paid Up	$3,798,100.73
Debentures Payable	1,000,000.00
Accounts Payable	153,993.33
Bills Payable	218,507.56
Mortgages Payable	23,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends	36.75
Accrued Interest on Debentures	22,500.00
Contingent Account	4,803.00
General Reserve	800,000.00
Profit and Loss Balance	10,961.28
	$6,031,902.65

Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1908.

Dr.	
Operating Expenses, including Repairs	$ 670,711.96
Interest on Debentures	45,000.00
Four Quarterly Dividends Paid	289,254.26
Transferred to Reserve Account	150,000.00
Balance	10,961.28
	$1,165,927.50

Cr.	
Balance from Last Statement	$ 10,344.89
Revenue from Lighting, Power, Rents, Sales, etc.	1,155,582.61
	$1,165,927.50

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The election of directors for the coming year resulted as follows: Sir Henry M. Pellatt, president; W. D. Matthews, vice-president; Messrs. Hugh Blain, S. F. McKinnon, W. R. Brock, Frederic Nicholls, Hon. George A. Cox, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, Thomas Walmsley and L. Goldman. The only change on the Board for the coming year is that of Mr. Robert Jaffray retiring, and a successor in the person of Mr. L. Goldman being appointed. The auditors for the coming year will, as in the past, be Mr. Sydney H. Jones and Mr. Ernest S. Ball.

MANITOBA TELEPHONES.

According to the Manitoba Government's statement their public telephone venture has resulted satisfactorily during the first year of their operation. The surplus is estimated at approximately a quarter of a million dollars after deducting the cost of some 600 miles of long-distance lines and a number of rural systems, which have been constructed by the Government. In January, 1908, the Provincial Government purchased all the lines, plants, franchises, etc., from the Bell Telephone Company, which had a monopoly in Manitoba. At the time of the purchase officials of the Government promised a reduction in rates, but to date no reduction has been made, excepting in certain classes of long-distance tolls. With this financial showing the Province will also announce a reduction in all telephone rates and tolls within the boundaries of Manitoba, and the bill now being prepared for presentation to the Manitoba Parliament provides for various reductions ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. from the present rates.

The example set by Manitoba impelled the Alberta Government to follow suit, and the Government system in that Province will also, it is said, show a surplus for the first year.

ANOTHER MEXICAN POWER CO.

The Mexican Northern Power Company, Limited, has recently been organized with a capital stock of $10,000,000, and an authorized bond issue of $7,500,000.

The company has secured valuable franchises from the Federal Government of Mexico for the utilization of water powers in the northern portion of the Republic of Mexico. Powers granted are very wide and comprise the use of the water for irrigation purposes as well as those of power and electric light. The franchises are perpetual in their tenure and carry with them exemption from taxation for a period of two years.

Bonds amounting to $5,000,000 have recently been offered for subscription by the Canada Electric Syndicate, Limited, of 232 St. James Street. This organization has spent something like over two years' time in investigation of the enterprise and its possibilities. Mr. Frank Thompson is the secretary of the Syndicate and Mr. B. F. Pearson its president.

This amount of bonds offered has been largely over-subscribed, large amounts being taken in Montreal. A very considerable amount of underwriting has also been secured in the Lower Provinces, and Toronto, as well as New York and London.

The following constitute the Board of Directors of the company: E. B. Greenshields, director Bank of Montreal, Royal Trust Company, etc.; G. F. Greenwood, C.E., late managing director of the Havana Electric Power Company; Edwin Hanson, of Hanson Brothers; S. J. Moore, president Metropolitan Bank, Toronto; John D. Patterson, Massey-Harris Company, Toronto; S. M. Brookfield, president Eastern Canada Loan & Savings Company, Halifax; B. F. Pearson, Halifax.

At the first meeting of the board, Mr. C. F. Greenwood, C.E., was elected president; Mr. E. B. Greenshields, vice-president, and Mr. Frank Thompson, secretary.

The company will supply power to some of the largest and most important mining districts of Northern Mexico, as well as supplying a number of cities within easy transmission distance. They expect to develop up to 30,000 horse power, there being a market for considerably over twice this amount.

The advisory counsel of the company in Mexico will be Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C. The Canadian counsel are Messrs. Pearson & Pearson, of Halifax, and Messrs. White & Buchanan, of Montreal.

The consulting engineer of the company is Mr. W. F. Tye, C.E., late chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He will have associated with him Mr. James Dix Schuyler, C.E., consulting engineer, of the Mexican Light & Power Company. Mr. Schuyler is at present a member of the Panama Canal Commission, and is an eminent authority on hydraulic construction.

The enterprise was brought out by the Canada Electric Syndicate, Limited, of Montreal.

THE ROYAL BANK.

Issues $1,100,000 of New Stock at $200 Per Share.

The Royal Bank of Canada have allotted to shareholders, according to their respective holdings, on February 8, 1909, $1,100 000 of new stock at a premium of $200 per share.

Calls on the stock will be payable in ten instalments, each instalment being $20 per share. The first call will be due and payable on the 10th of March, 1909, and subsequent calls will be made hereafter at intervals of thirty days or thereabouts, until the stock is full called up.

The new stock will be subject to dividend on the amount paid up thereon from the date on the respective payments, and each shareholder is given the option of paying his allotment in full on March 10th, 1909.

Rights and new stock will be transferable only on the books of the bank at head office, Montreal. New stock fully paid up by Nova Scotia shareholders will be transferred to the Halifax register after dividend periods.

The last allotment was made in 1906 at a premium of 110 per cent., while in 1902 and 1903 allotments were made as high as 150 per cent. premiums.

The Standard Bank of Canada has opened a branch office in Newburgh, under the temporary management of Mr. E. V. Illsey.

Against Postal Banks

Something of the determination with which the United States bankers are opposing the proposal to establish post office savings banks is shown in the report of the proceedings at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, held in Boston on 27th January. The American Bankers' Association formed a special committee to deal with this agitation; and at the banquet Mr. Lucius Teeter, the chairman of the committee, informed the bankers what had been done. Following is a short extract from his address:—"We have sent to all the banks in the United States, regardless of whether they are members of the American Bankers' Association or not, tens of thousands of documents bearing on the subjects of postal savings banks. Further than that we have written to the officers of the State banking associations, asking them to communicate with their group chairmen; we have sent letters to credit men's associations, bar associations, superintendents of bankink, etc. We have compiled a list of men who are willing to make talks at various meetings of credit men, Boards of Trade, chapters of the Institute of Banking, etc.; and have endeavored to lay the foundation for work which the bankers would want done."

In addition to these efforts the individual bankers throughout the country were told that "they must take this matter up as their own particular work in their respective localities, communicating with their representatives in Congress, explaining clearly the many objectionable features of the plan."

With regard to the political power and influence of the individual bankers in all districts it should be remembered that in the States it is vastly greater than in Canada. Candian bankers in the different localities are merely employes, and in nearly every case the rules under which they work require them to keep strictly aloof from politics. They are allowed to exercise their franchise and to vote for whom they please; they may discuss political questions amongst themselves or with outside parties, provided they do so discreetly in a manner not to involve the bank with its customers. The theory of the rules is that the bank is a non-personal, non-political entity organized to do a general business in financing industry and trade without respect to party or creed, and that its officers must so conduct themselves that business men of all shades of politics will give it their accounts.

Conditions across the line are entirely different. Presidents, vice-presidents, cashiers of a great many of the local banks are prominently connected with political organizations. In not a few instances the active head of the bank is the boss or big man of the Republican or Democratic local organization.

Some idea can be gained from the foregoing as to the strength of the opposition working against the post office banks. It is practically the same powerful influence that has made branch banking in the States an impossibility; and one doubts whether the postal savings law will survive their hostility. On the other hand this particular measure has strong friends in high quarters. The Postmaster-General has been an earnest and consistent advocate. Officially incorporated in the Republican platform was a plank favoring the departure. It was put there as a counter-attraction to Mr. Bryan's famous deposit guaranty plank, and it is quite possible that it had some considerable effect as a vote-getter. President-elect Taft is showing, plainly enough, that he intends to try honestly to carry out the pre-election promises of his party. So the Administration can be counted on to support the Postmaster-General in his efforts to secure the adoption of the postal banks.

At bottom the banking opposition is, of course, founded upon dislike of having the Government as a competitor for deposits. A good deal is made of the argument that postal banks would draw the funds of the various localities away to some other places. This is always trotted out when branch banks are talked about. A terrible picture is painted as to what would happen the country place when its capital is all drained away.

And the main strength of the other party centres round the fact that in a great many small places facilities for savings are deficient or absent altogether. A system of banking like that of the United States can never succeed in giving such thorough facilities as are given by a good branch system. The only way it could be done would be through permitting very small banks to operate in the tiny places. The minimum of capital would have to be considerably smaller than that now obtaining. And the fatal objection to that course is that to follow it would tend to bring banks and banking in the States into less respect than at present. It is quite clear that with $25,000 National banks, and $5,000 and $10,000 States banks the limit is low enough already. To put it lower would certainly degrade the profession. It was to have been expected that in the year following the 1907 panic there would be heavy mortality amongst the United States banks. After 1893 for several years there was a pronounced increase in the number of bank failures, and the same thing was bound to occur on the present occasion. Up to the end of 1908, in the fourteen months that followed the panic, there were no less than 253 bank failures in the Union. The record is as follows:

	No.	Liabilities.
National Banks	34	$58,721,146
States Banks	103	64,230,767
Trust Companies	34	98,072,411
Savings Banks	19	8,056,591
Private Banks	63	32,843,439
	253	$261,924,354

With such a record it is no wonder the United States bankers have to fight deposit guaranty postal savings banks, etc. They likely will always be on the defensive until they evolve a banking system that will command a greater degree of the respect and confidence of the people.

H. M. P. ECKARDT.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE.

Advances in Spite of a Difficult Period—The Enlarged Head Office Building.

The annual report of the Confederation Life Association points out that the financial conditions which prevailed in the earlier part of 1908, and the diminished volume of the general business of the country were not favorable to life insurance. The monetary stringency caused a demand for funds which banks were unable to supply and there was a very heavy recourse to borrowing on policies, a condition which often leads to lapses. In spite of these drawbacks, the Confederation Life accepted 3855 out of 4086 new applications for assurance, totalling $6,844,934. The insurance in force at the end of the year was $49,756,359 as compared with $47,980,414 at the end of 1906, or a gain of nearly $2,000,000 The new insurance also shows a gain of nearly $160,000 over 1907.

The company provides most carefully for its reserve liability on insurance in force, utilizing the Institute of Actuaries Hm. Table of Mortality with interest at 4½ per cent. for the years 1871 to 1895, 3½ per cent. from 1896 to 1899, and 3 per cent. from 1900 to 1908. A valuation by the Actuary, Lt.-Col. W. C. Macdonald, made as of Dec. 31st, 1908, indicates the reserve liability at $11,941,271.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting held on February 10th, considerable satisfaction was expressed with the excellent results in the face of a difficult period. The addition to the Head Office Building is practically finished, and makes it a very handsome and complete office building, promising a goodly return on the cost. The Head Office of the Company is one of the handsomest and best lighted in Canada.

During the year two of the oldest members of the Board passed away in Mr. Allan McLean Howard, of Toronto, and Mr. George Mitchell, of Halifax. Their places being filled by Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnston and Mr. Cawthra Mulock, the board being now composed as follows:

W. H. Beatty, President; W. D. Matthews, Frederick Wyld, Vice-Presidents; Hon. James Young, S. Nordheimer, E. B. Osler, M.P., D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Whyte, John Macdonald, Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, Cawthra Mulock.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

The proceeds from the sale of pre-empted lands in the West under the act passed last session, allowing each homesteader to purchase at $3 per acre an additional 120 acres of Dominion lands, thus obtaining a farm of 320 acres, have now amounted to over six million dollars, the total number of acres taken up during the last quarter of 1908 being 2,009,139. When the bill was passed it was tacitly agreed by the Government that the first charge on this fund would be the cost of construction of the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, for which the survey is now being made. While this understanding has not yet been formally incorporated in legislation, it is understood that when the report of the survey is received and the Government is in a position to draft the bill providing for the construction of the road, provision will be made for the application of the fund in the manner designated. The estimated cost of the whole road is fifteen millions. It will thus be seen that more than one-third of the cost of the whole undertaking has already been raised by the sale of lands under the Western Lands Act.

Progress reports of the survey have been received from time to time by parties now in the field, but it is not expected any complete or authoritative report as to the most favorable route or the cost will be ready before the spring, and it is hardly probable the Government will be able to bring down a bill for the construction of the road until next session.

According to a Reuter telegram from Johannesburg, the value of the mineral output of the Transvaal for the past year was £32,658,635, made up as follows:—

Gold	£29,986,469
Coal	793,949
Silver	85,717
Diamonds	1,549,104
Other minerals	243,396

These figures show a total increase of $1,993,624 as compared with the returns for 1907.

Annual Meeting of The Home Life Association
OF CANADA

The Annual Meeting of the Home Life Association of Canada was held at the office of the Association, corner Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto on Tuesday, February 9th, 1909.

There was a good attendance of the shareholders and policyholders.

The President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, occupied the chair, and Mr. A. J. Walker, Secretary of the Association, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The statement submitted by the directors showed that the total net ledger assets at the close of the year amounted to $928,079.29, being an increase of $118,523.15 over the figures of last year.

Of the net ledger assets amounting to $928,079.29, first mortgages amounting to $323,887.19 represents thirty-five per cent. of the total; debentures, bonds, and stocks $185,230.13, and cash in banks $126,268.86, amount to twenty-five per cent.; loans on policies $146,186.11 to sixteen per cent.; Home Life Building, $145,000.00, to sixteen per cent.; the balance of the percentage to make 100 being represented by cash in hand and investments on call loans. It is to be seen, therefore, that the investments are not of a speculative character. The assets of the Association, including outstanding or deferred premiums and agents' balances, total $981,053.13.

The cash premium income for the year amounted to $199,789.12, an advance over the amount of 1907.

The interest earnings for the year 1908 amounted to $46,761.48, being twenty-one per cent. over the previous year.

The legal reserves on policies issued, provided for on the stringent Government basis of valuation, total $819,990.31, an increase of more than $100,000 over the figures of 1907.

The total assets for the protection of policyholders now amount to $1,752,461.61.

The interest earnings of the Association, $46,761.48, are now $12,791.63 in excess of the amount required to satisfy the liabilities arising from policies becoming claims.

The decrease in the amounts of payments in respect of cash surrenders was noted with satisfaction, and there was a gratifying lessening in lapses of policies.

The payments to policyholders during the year amounted to $54,680.60; death claims comprised $33,964.85; matured endowments and cash surrendered totalled $20,715.15.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was $5,548,258, under 4,408 policies.

The reduction in expenses of management and the satisfactory surplus are regarded as two features of a gratifying character.

The annual statement of assets and liabilities was satisfactory to shareholders, and taken in connection with the other satisfactory aspects of the report, were considered evidences of general improvement in the condition and interests of the Association.

Taking this into account and also the good results of last year, and, in addition, having regard to what has been accomplished under the present board, there is shown conservative and competent administration of the affairs of the Association. With this assured, and in view of the present satisfactory state of its affairs, a continuation of prosperity may be anticipated with confidence.

After remarks expressing congratulation and explanation by the President, Vice-President, General Manager and shareholders, the report was adopted unanimously.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P., John S. King, Esq., James L. Hughes, Esq., D. W. Karn, Esq., J. S. Hough, Esq., K.C., J. W. Lyon, Esq., Rev. A. L. Gee, George Amyot, Esq., John Sheridan, Esq., Thomas W. Boddy, Esq., John Curtis, Esq., E. L. Gould, Esq., J. H. Spencer, Esq., J. K. McCutcheon, Esq., Prof. J. F. Tufts, James J. Warren, Esq., Charles E. Stevenson, Esq., J. H. Hazelwood, D.D.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.

Nova Scotia, Hon. J. W. Longley; British Columbia, James Maynard, Esq.; Winnipeg, Man., S. A. Bedford, Esq., and Ashmore Kennedy, Esq., Edmonton, Alta., Charles May, Esq.

Subsequently to the annual meeting the Board of Directors met and elected the Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P., President; Messrs. J. L. Hughes and John S. King, Vice-Presidents, and J. K. McCutcheon, Managing Director.

Trade Statistics and Real Estate

The improvement in trade is gradual, although this week there is little change of any marked character in commercial circles, but very large increases in railway earnings are reported by our three large transportation companies, as will be gathered from these figures of gross traffic for the first week in February:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
G. T. R. ...	$ 603,530	$448,543	$671,361
C. P. R. ...	1,135,000	807,000	836,000
Can. North.	119,800	110,200	52,800

It will thus be seen that earnings in the case of Grand Trunk are 30 per cent. better than last year, although not up to 1907, while C.P.R. and Canadian Northern are now enjoying the biggest traffic known at this season in their history. Canadian bank clearings are also reaching new high figures. The increase for the week ending Feb. 11 is $19,940,261, or 30 per cent. The total clearings, as compared with the best previous year, 1907, show an increase of $17,000,000, or 25 per cent.

Real estate continues its strong tone and the investor can make no mistake in purchasing well-selected central sites or secondary central sites in our principal cities.

The largest stove foundry in Canada stated this week that January was the best month in their history.

Bradstreets report trade as showing steady improvement, with no brisk movement, but travelers report real improvement in business moving. Manufacturers generally are tolerably busy. The building supply trade has not opened up to any great extent, but it is expected that it will soon be in full swing.

In Winnipeg, excellent orders for spring and summer goods are coming in and there should be good shipments to rural points. The same remark applies to Vancouver and Victoria. In Quebec general business is slow.

The Grocery Trade.

The Editor of Canadian Grocer writes: "The general trend of opinion among the brokers and wholesale grocers is that business is brighter than it has been for some time. Comparing the early part of the year gone by with the corresponding period last year, trade has been more brisk and the outlook for good Easter business is bright. During the past week there has been a decline of ten cents in the price of sugar, attributed to the large supplies of the raw material. Some maintain that prices will advance, but it cannot be denied there is a large quantity of sugar in sight. The bean and currant markets are firm, as well as that of evaporated apples. The tone of the market in general is very good, and a bright spring business is anticipated."

Hardware Quiet.

The Editor of Hardware and Metal says:

"Trading this week in hardware, metals and paints has been very quiet, probably the quietest week since the opening of the year. There is, however, a marked increase in the volume of business as compared with the same week a year ago.

February is the worst month for business in hardware lines, even behind the between-seasons month of August. This, with the continued mild weather, has cut down demands for seasonable lines and sorting orders, and while some orders are being received, the bookings call for future delivery. Spring goods for use in stables and about the farm, and enamel and tinware for the housewife are the principle goods asked for in these orders. Inquiries are frequent enough, but, as has already been said, present trading is quiet.

In metals the same condition prevails. Orders are still from hand to mouth, and will certainly continue to be so until the markets get a firmer tone. Iron and steel are quiet this week, though the rolling mills are running full time and report satisfactory business. These metals are on a firmer base than is the case in the U.S., where price cutting has been and is still going on. Copper production continues to exceed consumption, and buyers are holding off for lower prices. This, too, applies to lead. The East is putting out plenty of supplies, despite reports from London and New York to the contrary. The other metals, in sympathy with the principal ones, are very quiet. Paints are not going out so well as was predicted at the beginning of the year, and in consequence prices are easier."

The West Wants Machinery.

The Editor of The Power House writes:

"Probably the brightest spot in Canada, to the builder of power machinery, at the present time, is British Columbia and Western Canada. The demands for power machinery, structural steel and concrete work is increasing in the West. The cities of Vancouver, Revelstoke, Lethbridge, Calgary, Saskatoon, Nelson, etc., are contemplating the expenditure of large sums of money for water supply and lighting. Large works are to be erected on the Fraser River near New Westminster, and at Victoria, on Vancouver Island, and some good orders for power and saw mill machinery are in prospect.

January's business for 1909 shows an improvement over January, 1908, and it is due probably to the buying of mining equipment and the demand for municipal power plants.

Through Ontario there are several municipal plants in prospect, for lighting and water supply. Manufacturers are beginning to feel the results of the activities among municipalities. Figures have already been asked on a number, both in Ontario and the West, and preliminary drawings have been made. Many contracts will be made at an early date. Prospects for a good spring business, both in heavy power machinery and power supply lines is very bright."

CANADIAN NORTHERN IN B. C.

In an interview, Mr. D. D. Mann, the first Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Railway, stated that the company would begin work at an early date for the extension of its system to the Pacific coast. The Canadian Northern chain of railways, either purchased, under construction or constructed, enters every Province at present except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In the former the Government will probably be the only railway owners, but in British Columbia there is room for much railway work, and, according to Mr. Mann, the Canadian Northern propose to begin construction work as soon as the Province has finally decided on its policy in the matter. The session of the Legislature for this year will not close until that policy has been outlined. The road in British Columbia would be surveyed from the Yellowhead Pass along the North Thompson and Fraser River valley to New Westminster, which would mean that the line would pass through the known fertile and mineral areas of those rich valleys and districts to the sea. What other point on the coast line besides New Westminster they might touch was not yet decided.

Mr. Mann said the company already had about 3,000 miles of road in operation, with about 2,000 miles financed and partly under construction. With the completion of the eastern section of the railway to join the British Columbia section at the Yellowhead Pass it will be possible to ship Canadian grain from the Pacific coast to wherever the markets are to be found.

BRITISH TRADE FALLING.

The January statement of the British Board of Trade shows decreases of £2,850,000 in imports and £5,604,700 in exports. Principal decreases in imports were in grain and cotton, and in exports the falling off was mainly in manufactured goods, including £2,500,000 in cotton textiles.

This return is especially poor, inasmuch as it compares with a period of dull trade last year. From the above returns the following table of the month's trade of the United Kingdom are compiled :—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Imports—	£54,518,000	£56,368,358	£60,534,846
Exports—	35,402,000	41,006,976	43,863,883
Ex. imp.—	£19,116,000	£15,361,382	£16,670,963

THE BY-PRODUCTS OF THE WEST.

According to C.P.R. compilations the farmers of the North-west have secured in addition to the cereal crop the following amounts for other products : Horses, $2,500,000; Cattle, $6,400,000 ; Hops, $1,870,000; Sheep, $329,000; Poultry, $249,000; Butter and Cheese, $2,300,000; Potatoes, $3,390,000; Turnips, $746,000; Hay, $1,500,000, making an approximate total of $19,000,000.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Toronto.—Heintzman & Co., the leading piano manufacturers of Toronto have bought a block of land adjoining their present factory in West Toronto. It is said by the head of the firm, Mr. George Heintzman, that during the past year when many factories were closed down their own was running full time.

The Nasmith Company has purchased 82 feet front by 100 feet depth on Bay street, for restaurant purposes. The price of the land exclusive of buildings is said to be about $120,000.

Kamloops, B.C.—Activity in real estate is reported largely as a result of the belief that the Canadian Northern Railway will construct a line down the Thompson River into Kamloops. It is stated that Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers are exchanging prairie lands for fruit farms.

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company's land sales for the month of December amount to 160 acres, realizing $2,000, an average of $12.50 per acre. The land sold to date is 381,771 acres ; land remaining unsold 118,229 acres ; cost at $3 per acre of 381,771 acres sold, $1,145,313 ; amount realized to date $2,808,368.

THOMAS LOWRY.

The death of Mr. Thomas Lowry, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and also of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, removes a very distinctive force from the financial world of those pivotal organic twin cities of the Northwest, St. Paul and Minneapolis. We can only speak of Mr. Lowry from a long range, but in a community inclined to all the hopeful errorism of rapidly developing potentialities, it would appear to us that he preserved a remarkable equipoise along with an enthusiastic appreciation of ultimate values. If there is any traction system on the continent which illustrates a broad constructive purview it is the Twin City Company. Whatever other individualities might enter into its development, we must regard Thomas Lowry as its presiding genius. It remains a monument to a fine realization of the future, and to a realistic and clever organization of the present. In regard to the larger undertaking, the Soo line as it is popularly known, he occupied a very responsible position in that while being in a sense the lieutenant of the overholding company, he had yet to be their representative in many situations where nice judgment and local knowledge placed him in a very arduous capacity. He fulfilled these duties in an apparently able manner. The inspiration of high enterprise allied with a conservative prowess, is an unusual combination, and such would appear to be the very exceptional characterization of Thomas Lowry.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT LAKE HEAD.

The total receipts of grain at Port Arthur and Fort William for four months ending Dec. 31st, 1908, was 53,974,614 bushels, and of this amount 47,216,243 bushels have been shipped in the four months. The following are the figures :

Receipts—	1908	1907
Wheat	42,430,338	22,884,733
Oats	8,381,591	4,275,893
Barley	2,018,984	1,319,110
Flax	1,143,701	729,829
Total	53,974,614	29,209,565
Shipments—	**1908**	**1907**
Wheat	38,433,698	23,494,044
Oats	6,607,599	3,115,401
Barley	1,592,354	832,359
Flax	582,592	345,646
Total	47,216,243	27,787,450

NEW BRUNSWICK CROPS.

The agricultural department has sent out an interesting bulletin, in which the value of all field crops is set forth. The figures are : Prince Edward Island, $9,408,000; Nova Scotia, $20,084,000; New Brunswick, $18,042,000; Quebec, $80,896,000; Ontario, $185,308,000; Manitoba, $66,660,000; Saskatchewan, $37,614,000, and Alberta, $14,522,000. Figures for British Columbia are not available. The average value of field crops for the Dominion in the year is $15.72 per acre, and the average value, computed on an estimated population of 6,940,000 at 1st July, is $62.32 per head. The following is a statement in detail of the yield of the twelve articles which make up the New Brunswick statement :

	Bushels.	Value.
Spring wheat	349,000	$ 402,000
Oats	5,057,000	2,539,000
Barley	79,000	55,000
Buckwheat	1,573,000	909,000
Mixed grains	153,000	85,000
Potatoes	11,203,000	4,705,000
Turnips and other roots	1,839,000	552,000
	Tons.	
Hay and clover ...	931,000	8,664,000
Fodder corn	9,000	31,000

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please send me one copy of **The Financial Post** for one year beginning ________ 1909, for which I enclose three dollars (money order, check or bills)

Nema: ____________

Address: ____________

Fill in and mail to The Financial Post, Front Street, Toronto

Bank of Montreal

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-One-Half Per Cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be Payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the First Day of March next, to Shareholders of record of 13th February.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 19th January, 1909.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 88

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 27th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, 1st March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 27th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER LAIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 20th January, 1909.

BONDS FOR SALE

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Town of Chatham Bonds," will be received up to WEDNESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1909, at Six O'clock, p.m., for the purchase of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000) of Town of Chatham Electric Light Debentures of the par value of Five Hundred Dollars each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. coupons payable half yearly, 1st June and 1st December.

Debentures are dated 1st December, 1906, at Forty years, and were issued by the authority of the Legislature of New Brunswick, for extending and improving the civic Electric Light System, and carry a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further information apply to
ROBERT A. LOGIE,
Chairman Finance Committee,
Town of Chatham, N.B.
Chatham, N.B., Feb. 5th, 1909.

The Right of Way Mining Co., Limited

The annual meeting of the Right of Way Mining Company, Limited, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, 1909, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report, election of directors, and all business that may be properly brought before such meeting.

E. A. LARMONTH, Secretary.
Ottawa, Feb. 6, 1909.

City of FORT WILLIAM DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **February 22nd**, 1909, for **$329,000.00** debentures issued for various purposes, also for approximately **$156,500.00** local improvement debentures. All tenders to be made on forms supplied by the city, which may be obtained by applying to the city treasurer, which form, together with the statement attached thereto contains full information respecting the different issues, also particulars regarding the city.

WM. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.
Fort William, January 25th, 1909.

Condensed Advertisements

Advertisements inserted under this head at two cents per word for first insertion and one cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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650,000 Not one of the 650,000 retail merchants who have bought a National Cash Register would think of doing business without it. The National Cash Register Co., F. E. Mutton, Canadian Manager, cor. Yonge Street and Wilton Aveue, Toronto, Ont.

BETTER, CHEAPER, SAFER LIGHTING — The Pitner System of Gasoline Lighting is the best system yet produced for lighting a store, hotel or public building. In cities and towns Pitner Systems are used because of the superior quality and quantity of light obtained for small cost. They are just as successful in any village or country place. A small outlay secures a complete and independent Pitner lighting plant. Free illustrated booklet and full particulars on request. The Pitner Lighting Co., Limited, Toronto Canada.

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Commercial and Municipal Audits and Investigations
16, 17 and 18 Sovereign Bank Building, Montreal

CREHAN, MOUAT & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors, Liquidators and Trustees.
27 Imperial Block Vancouver, B.C

Professional Directory

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO.

Clarkson & Cross.	33 Scott St.
Geo. W Dunbar.	Continental Life Bldg.
Wilton C. Eddis, F.C.A.	608-609 Continental Life. Bldg
Edwards, Morgan & Co	20 King St W.
Touche, Niven & Co.	612 Traders Bank Building.
W. & R. M. Fahey.	McKinnon Bldg.
Jenkins & Hardy.	15½ Toronto St
James F. Lawson	23 Jordan St.
Geo. O. Merson & Co.	16 King St. W.
A. C. Neff & Co.	40 Victoria St.
John I. Sutcliffe.	13 Adelaide E.
Rutherford Williamson.	92 Church St.
Ralph E. Young.	Canada Life Bldg.
John H. Young.	Empire Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Robert Miller. Shannon & Miller.	Sovereign Bk. Bldg.
Savage & Fisk.	Sovereign Bk. Bldg.

OTTAWA.

George L. Blatch.	193 Sparks St.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Crehan, Mouat & Co.	27 Imperial Block.
Kendall, Sewell & Co.	Crowe-Wilson Chambers.

DETROIT, MICH.

F. H. Macpherson & Co.	Union Trust Bldg.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

TORONTO.

Bowman & Connor.	36 Toronto St.
Willis Chipman.	103 Bay Street.
Galt & Smith.	23 Jordan St.
Andrew F. Macallum.	Continental Life Bldg.
Edward B. Merrill.	Lawlor Bldg.
Charles H. Mitchell.	Traders Bk. Bldg
Roderick J. Parke.	205 Yonge St.
James C. Royce.	Continental Life Bldg.
Smith, Kerry & Chace	Confederation Life Bldg.
Wells & Raymond.	19 Wellington St. West.
Jno. S. Fielding	15 Toronto St

MONTREAL.

De Caspe Beaubien.	Liverpool, London & Globe Bldg.
Walter J. Francis.	Sovereign Bank Bldg.
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LABOR CONDITIONS

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED LESS THAN IN 1907.

A Marked Improvement Over Last Year in Most Districts—The Maritime Provinces Are Suffering Most—The West is Buoyant—The Winter in Montreal—Less Idle Men in Ontario Centres, Except London.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—In view of the contradictory reports with regard to employment in the different cities or towns of the Dominion, the Department of Labor last month asked its correspondents for special reports on the situation. As is well understood, the advent of winter in Canada usually throws a number of workmen engaged in outdoor occupations out of employment, and the extent to which these conditions are intensified by other agencies is of widespread importance at this season. During the winter of 1907-08, conditions in this respect were very unfavorable, and the possibility of a recurrence of the situation has been a matter of apprehension at several points during the past few weeks.

Except in one or two localities the situation is much more favorable than at the corresponding period of last year. In the Maritime Provinces, dullness in the lumbering industry and quietness at the collieries are causing a good deal of short time and unemployment, and in Quebec and Ontario the continued quietness in manufacturing, which is usually unaffected by seasonal influences, and in lumbering which as a rule employs large numbers during the winter, has produced a similar result. The comparatively light snowfall and the late opening of the ice harvest have also affected employment. On the other hand, the restrictions exercised by the Dominion Government during the past year on immigration have had a most beneficial effect, and the gradual improvement in financial and commercial conditions, after the setback of 1907, has produced a much more favorable tone in general industry. In Western Canada the very favorable crop returns have rendered conditions comparatively buoyant. The lumbering industry in British Columbia remains very dull, but metalliferous mining is active, and the situation as a whole shows an improvement over that of the preceding winter.

Montreal Conditions Improved.

The correspondent in Montreal says that last year was a hard one in that city, poverty being more apparent than for a number of years back. This year, however, the situation is considered encouraging. Those who have charge of the various city charitable organizations declare that the situation is hopeful, and they do not look for any great call for help, though provision has been made to give assistance to all who really need it. Last fall there were a great many out of employment, as many factories and shops had been forced to reduce their staffs owing to lack of orders, but in the past three months there has been a general industrial revival in the city, and the number of workers who are walking the streets is now but very little, if any, larger than is usual at this season. One feature which has reduced the call on the local charities is the absence, owing to the Government immigration restrictions, of the usual large crowd of penniless and friendless new arrivals to this country, who have to be helped through the winter months. In former years thousands came here from Europe in the fall without either money or prospects. Being unaccustomed to conditions in this country, the arrival of winter found them totally unprepared for the rigors of the Canadian climate, and they were forced to fall back on charity. New regulations were passed by the Government this year, making it necessary for immigrants to have a certain sum of money, or friends who would agree to take care of them, before they could gain admittance to Canada. This rule was strictly enforced, and hundreds of undesirables who were likely to become a public burden were sent back. The result is that there are fewer people who are entirely dependent upon the generosity ol the public, and consequently the work of the charitable organizations has been reduced. A feature of the charitable work in Montreal this winter is the new scheme conducted by the Salvation Army.

Fewer Immigrants, Less Suffering.

Toronto reports that the relief of the unemployed will not be so serious this winter as last season. This is due in the main to the falling off in immigration, coupled with the return to their former homes of many who suffered from want of work last winter. The mildness of the season up the present has considerably lessened the amount of distress among the destitute which would otherwise have been experienced. The Associated Charities are taking active measures to deal with the situation.

Hamilton Better Than Expected.

Hamilton states that the situation there as regards the unemployed is not nearly so bad as had been anticipated earlier in the season. The exceptionally favorable weather has enabled building operations to be gone on with, and the city works departments have managed to keep a large proportion of their laborers employed on sewer and road work throughout the month. The building permits for this month total about $24,000 more than those issued during December, 1907. The board of works officials state the demands on them to provide work for unemployed have not been nearly so insistent as during the same period last year. The situation so far has not been such as to impress the civic authorities with the need of starting any special relief work. A bylaw is being submitted to the ratepayers at the municipal elections to provide funds for good roads work, and if it is carried, some road work will be started if weather conditions allow. In the skilled trades, while conditions have been dull generally, short time has been the rule rather than total suspension. The charitable organizations have not had more than the usual number of requests for assistance. Among the building permits issued this month was one for an $8,000 addition to one of the cotton mills, which would seem to indicate that business in this line is improving. From inquiries made among those who ought to be in a position to speak with some degree of authority, it is gathered that conditions of employment are much better at present than they were at the corresponding date in 1907.

In Western Ontario.

Brantford reports a number of unemployed, more than in 1906, but not so many as in 1907. The difference in the number between this year and last year is partly due to the return to their native land of a number of foreigners. The conditions in the factories which is slightly better than last year, is not making much difference. The city engineer expects to employ 30 men continuously, if weather permits on sewer construction work. In addition to this the city offers employment in the breaking of stone in the city yards. An effort is being made to supply all needy cases with work.

An encouraging statement comes from Berlin where all classes of labor are reported to be more fully employed during December than for many previous years.

London, however, states that there are more unemployed in that city than for some years.

St. Thomas says that the general condition of labor is very favorable in that city.

CANADA'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The Problem of Fuel Supply to Our Great Western Country.

The recent cold snap in Canada and the United States did not, like the extremely frigid season of two winters ago, catch the people unprepared. It will be remembered that, during the early months of 1907, there was intense suffering in many towns and in thousands of homes on the prairies, owing to the scarcity of fuel. Practically the whole of the great Northwest depends largely on the mines in the vicinity of Lethbridge for its domestic fuel supply, and it is expected that within the next ten years, owing to the rapid influx, the population will have doubled. The demand for domestic coal from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains far exceeds the output of the mines and necessitates the importation of coal from Pennsylvania points. As the situation exists at present if the railways be blocked for only a few days the supply in the various towns is soon exhausted, and with a prolonged blockade the domestic and commercial results are serious. The supply cannot or rather has not been furnished in sufficient quantities to lay by a store for a day when it is needed.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as the States of Idaho, Washington and Montana, are physically dependent upon Western Canada collieries for their domestic fuel supply. The coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass country produce only bituminous, or steam and coking coal, which does not compete successfully with a high-grade lignite in the domestic fuel market. The mines now in operation in the vicinity of Lethbridge cannot with their present capacity supply the demand for coal of this quality in the West.

For household purposes lignite is claimed by some experts to be unequalled in that country. Dr. Wilmot Gibson, whose professional work has rendered him a thoroughly competent authority, points out the lignites are met with in the tertiary formation and constitute an important source of fuel on the European continent and other countries.

The coals of North America range in age from carboniferous to tertiary, and are found extending from the Arctic Circle southward into the Gulf States. No more striking proof of the dependence of modern civilization on coal can be adduced than that afforded by the great increase in the output of the collieries in the United States and Great Britain within recent years. In 1880 Great Britain headed the list of the world's production of coal with 146,969,409 tons. The United States producing 63,822,830 tons. In 1907 the output of Great Britain had reached 267,828,276 tons, while that of the United States amounted to 430,430,180, and yet there has never been an over-production in America as the supply during the last ten years has not kept pace with the demand.

The present output across the border averages about five tons per head of population, while the entire production in Canada is only about 1½ tons per capita. The output of Canadian mines in 1907 was 10,510,961 tons, while the consumption was 18,956,082 tons, or 80 per cent. more than the entire production.

The following table affords an interesting comparative study of the production and export as well as the import and consumption of coal in Canada, during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

Canada.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Production	6,814,755	7,959,711	9,914,176	10,510,961
Exports	1,211,304	1,331,292	1,427,731	1,398,194
Imports	6,577,954	6,964,630	7,533,346	9,843,315
Consumption	12,181,405	13,593,049	16,019,791	18,956,082

Yearly increase in consumption over production:

1905 over 1904, 266,678.
1906 over 1905, 472,277.
1907 over 1906, 2,339,506.

In the West the returns are particularly interesting. The output in British Columbia in 1907 was 2,219,608 tons, or about 7 tons per head, yet none of this coal was shipped to the Northwest Territories. In Alberta the output of the mines in 1907 was 1,834,745 tons, of which amount 939,295 was bituminous or steam and coking coal, the balance, 895,450 being domestic coal. In Saskatchewan the output was very small, only 153,000 tons. The tonnage of the two Provinces was, therefore, 1,987,745, while the population along with that of Manitoba numbered 950,000 persons, which means that the coal output averaged two ton per head, while in the United States the average is five tons. At the rate at which the mines in Alberta are being developed, there is no likelihood of the supply keeping pace with the ever-increasing demand. The figures furnished are taken from official records and show that a good domestic coal mine located in the West, between the Rocky Mountains and Lake Superior, if properly handled, is a valuable asset, and, consequently, should present a strong and safe field for investment.

MONTREAL COTTON.

The Dividend Was Hardly Earned, but Prospects Are Good.

The year 1908 affected low priced staples like cotton even more than higher-priced commodities and the result is that the Montreal Cotton Company has found its earnings reduced by 45 per cent. The following shows the gross sales and net profits for the past three years:

	Sales.	Net profits.
1908	$1,865,869	$251,666
1907	2,982,000	454,200
1906	2,615,000	315,000

This enables the company to earn after payment of bond interest about 6½ per cent., and while it is below the seven per cent. rate the company's resources are such, and the improvement in business has been such that there is no doubt about the outlook this year. At the annual meeting on Feb. 8th the President, Mr. S. H. Ewing, made the following remarks:—

"It is with much pleasure that your directors meet you to-day at this the thirty-fifth annual general meeting of the company, to place before you the statement of the company's affairs for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

"In common with manufacturing enterprises in the industrial world at large, your company has experienced a trying year, and has, more or less, suffered a material reduction in its profits as compared with those of former years, but we are pleased to state that even under all the difficulties which confronted the company, remunerative profits have been made, the dividend has been fully maintained, the usual depreciation, reserves, insurance (including the policy, in the event of fire, in force to the extent of $400,000 to secure dividends) have been provided for, and a balance to the good has been carried forward to next year.

"The works have, moreover, been maintained in their usual excellent working order.

"With the world-wide trade disturbances and paralysis of industries, already alluded to, this is very encouraging, and we hope for a further improvement in trade.

"We have succeeded in placing the recently authorized 5 per cent. bond issue at a very satisfactory figure on the other side, the proceeds of which was used to pay off the $300,000 bonds which fell due May 1st, 1908, and in addition will render the company independent of outside banking accommodation, and will further put the company in a position to secure their raw material when favorable opportunities present themselves.

"Our manager, Mr. Simpson, proposing to embark in other enterprises, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on 1st March. The board have accepted the same, and it will be the duty of the incoming board to arrange for his successor.

"It affords us pleasure to state that the several officials of the company have discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the board."

The following-named are the directors of the Montreal Cotton Company, who were unanimously re-elected: S. H. Ewing, president; H. M. Molson, vice-president; F. O. Lewis, Hon. L. J. Forget, J. Grenier, A. H. Gault, C. B. Gordon, W. Finley, H. S. Holt, and J. P. Black.

NORTHERN CROWN DIRECTORS.

At the annual meeting of the Northern Crown bank on Feb. 10, the following officers and directors were chosen: Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.,M.G., President; Edward Gurney, Toronto; Capt. Wm. Robinson, Winnipeg, Vice-Presidents Directors, Chas. Adams, Toronto; A. J. Adamson, Winnipeg; D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg; John L. Coffee, Toronto; Chas. Magee, Toronto; Hon. W. H. Montague, Winnipeg; F. Nation, Brandon; F. W. Stobart, London, Eng.

THE COBALT MARKET.

In their weekly letter Heron & Co. say:—

Trading in Cobalt stocks during the week has again been on a large scale with more public participation than for some time. Price movements have been very erratic, but the advances on the average more than offset the declines.

"Hargrave," "Otisse" and "Crown Reserve" have been the leading features on the constructive side, making and holding in the face of persistent bearish attacks, substantial gains. We look for continued steady improvement in these shares, particularly the two first named. The spectacular rally in "Watts" presented an excellent opportunity for holders to realize. "Little Nipissing" met a lot of stock on the advance, but insiders aver that the rise will be resumed before long.

Out of the proceeds ($200,000), of the sale of four of its Miller Lake claims, the "Big Six" has declared an initial dividend of 2c per share. It is expected further distributions to the amount of probably 15 per cent. in all will be made from the same source. In the meantime the Company is vigorously prosecuting the development of its James Township claim adjoining the rich "Mother Lode."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money Continues Abundant and Easy—Bank Rates Unchanged.

While the Bank of England increased its gold holdings during the week by the large sum of £1,520,915, the percentage of reserve to liabilities is lower than at any time since 1904.

The following shows the condition of the bank with the changes during the week:

		Increase.
Reserve	£25,788,000	£1,777,000
Circulation	28,878,000	*256,000
Bullion	36,207,861	1,520,915
Other securities	29,256,000	*606,000
Pub. deposits	10,513,000	3,114,000
Other deposits	41,321,000	*1,957,000
Notes reserve	24,129,000	1,672,000
Gov't securities	14,801,155	Unchanged

*Decrease.

Important items in the detailed list compare as follows with 1908:

	1909.	1908.
Reserve	£25,788,000	£28,619,000
Circulation	28,878,000	27,866,000
Bullion	36,207,861	38,034,490
Other sec.	29,256,000	28,676,000
Pub. dep.	10,513,000	13,655,000
Other dep.	41,321,000	39,810,000
Notes res.	24,129,000	27,381,000
Gov't sec.	14,801,155	14,327,216

The proportion of the bank's reserve and the rate at this time for a series of years:

	Prop. of res.	Rate p.c.
This week	49.72	3
Last week	47.36	3
Feb. 13, 1908	53.48	4
Feb. 14. 1907	50.29	5
Feb. 15, 1906	45.92	4
Feb. 16, 1905	55.28	3
Feb. 18, 1904	49.03	4

Sterling Exchange.

Toronto, demand, between banks 9⅝ to 9 21-32, counter 9⅞ to 10, New York 60 days 4.86, actual demand 4.88.

Money Rates.

Montreal and Toronto—Call loans 4 to 4½ per cent.; time, 4½ to 5 per cent.; commercial bills, 5½ to 6 per cent.

New York—Call loans, 2¼ to 2½ per cent., ruling 2¼; time loans, 60 days, 2½ to 2¾ per cent.; six months, 3 to 3¼ per cent.; prime commercial paper, 3½ to 4 per cent.

London—Call loans, 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; open market rates, short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ to 2 3-16 per cent.

Bar silver, London, 23 13-16d per ounce; New York, 51¾c.

Wheat—Winnipeg, cash No. 1 Northern, 1.05¾; May, 1.07¼; Chicago, May, 1.13; July, 1.01¼.

Mr. H. H. Loosemore, manager of the Parkdale branch of the Standard Bank, has been transferred to the Bay St., Branch, Toronto.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA

Gratifying increase in exports which at the close of the year reach new high records.

From the Canadian Returns.

	Merchandise.					Exports. Merchandise.				
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Coin and Bullion.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign. Produce.	Total.	Coin and Bullion.	Total.
1907—										
January	$15,519,883	$10,921,364	$26,441,247	$ 90,731	$26,531,978	$16,721,081	$ 923,342	$17,644,423	$4,612,898	$22,257,321
February	16,012,541	9,192,271	25,204,812	203,254	25,408,066	12,620,857	339,376	12,960,233	735,918	13,696,151
March	21,944,669	14,037,871	35,982,540	859 536	36,842,076	14,760,273	543,963	15,304,236	825,769	16,130,005
April	16,317,187	11,357,678	27,674,865	660,422	28,335,287	9,751,849	352,456	10,104,305	2,286,377	12,390,682
May	20,023,760	13,911,965	33,935,725	871,515	34,807,240	16,905,057	815,031	17,720,088	818,579	18,538,667
June	20,222,172	13,720,915	33,943,087	160,398	34,103,485	19,309,851	1,573,571	20,883,422	1,081,706	21,965,128
July	21,203,942	12,740 267	33,944,209	613,789	34,557,998	27,723,599	1,387,901	29,111,500	346,968	29,458,468
August	20 865,771	12,389,603	33,255,374	664,246	33,919,620	26,179,698	1,472,448	27,652,146	158,910	27,811,056
September	18,791,024	9,606,454	28,397,478	349,912	28,747 390	25,703,586	1,619,391	27,322,977	703,175	28,026,152
October	19,289,753	12,194,747	31,484,500	440,315	31,924,815	23,697,148	2,925,930	26,623,078	414,353	27,037,431
November	19,013,398	12,420,357	31,433,755	1 665,594	33,099,349	23,162,891	1,026,974	24,189,865	2,460,944	26,650,809
Total, 11 months, 1907	$209,204,100	$132,493,492	$341,697,592	$6,579,712	$348,277,304	$216,535,890	$12,980,383	$229,516,273	$14,445,597	$243,961,870
1908—										
January	$14,358,394	$ 8 726,169	$23,084,563	$ 188,912	$23,273,475	$20,467,317	$1,209,465	$21,676,782	$3,046,507	$24,723,289
February	14,469,163	6,467,603	20,936,766	67,967	21,004,733	14,636,818	434,739	15,071,557	397,738	15,469,295
March	18,284,714	11,352,020	29,636,734	415,498	30,052,232	17,943,487	549,534	18 493,021	79,064	18,572,085
April	11,917,416	8 005,179	19,922,595	279,014	20 201,609	10,294,828	435,132	10,729,960	39,018	10,768,978
May	13,259,036	9,618,293	22,877,329	547,355	23,424,684	13,906,472	438,011	14,344,483	112,910	14,457,393
June	13,815,451	10,282,403	24,097,854	1,196,960	25,294,814	19,887,476	653 609	20,541,085	182,404	20,723,489
July	13,226,150	9,290,613	22,516,763	450,331	22,967,094	23,116,234	2,296,436	25,412,670	300,293	25 713,963
August	15,403,159	7,648,846	23,052,005	604 142	23,656,147	22,910,611	1 272,590	24,183,201	267,711	24,450,912
September	15,413,668	8,765,103	24,178,771	2,738,635	26,917,406	19,993,430	2,408,129	22,401,559	191,604	22,593,163
October	15,863,232	10,399,753	26,262,985	1,396,375	27,659,360	26,299,212	3,173,703	29,472,915	106,058	29,578,973
November	13,623,473	9,951,660	23,575,133	1 131,216	24,706,349	31,672,224	3 001,509	34,673,733	74 174	34,747,907
Total, 11 months, 1908	$159,633,856	$100,507,642	$260,141,498	$9,016,405	$269,157,903	$221,128,109	$15,872,857	$237,000,966	$4,797,481	$241.798,447

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The Bank of British North America has declared a dividend of 30 shillings for share and a bonus of ten shillings. This is 2 per cent as compared with 4 per cent. paid in April 1908.

The Lincoln Paper Mills Company, of Merritton, have granted the usual annual bonus of 6 per cent. on their wages to their employees notwithstanding the trade depression of the past year.

THE COBALT MINES

PRODUCTION CONTINUES WITH GREAT STEADINESS.

The Share Market Quiet—Cobalt Has Paid About $9,000,000 in Dividends—The Rush to Gow Ganda—La Rose Loses Its Appeal as Expected—Silver Queen Still Weak.

At the present time the Cobalt share market is active and firm, with no change of note except that Silver Queen has continued to develop weakness after an appreciation. Mining attention is now being largely devoted to the prospects in the Montreal River and Gow Ganda districts. An idea of the rush into these sections may be gathered from the fact that there are now three banks in Elk Lake City and two in Gow Ganda. As in the case of Cobalt in its first instance surface showings are such that the capitalization of new properties is on a high basis and the public who invest are paying very big prices for unproved properties.

The Cobalt camp continues on the even tenor of its way and while the two premier properties, Nipissing and La Rose, continue their lead in shipments, other mines are already giving an indication of what they will accomplish in the yenr 1909. Crown Reserve has shipped 276 tons, chiefly of high grade ore, valued at nearly $400,000. Temiskaming, with its magnificent new plant, will probably produce $1,000,000 this year, which will enable it to pay 24 per cent. on its capital, with a good margin. Trethewey will probably pay four dividends of ten per cent. Coniagas, now that it has its concentrating plant and smelter in fair working order, will show very fine results. Kerr Lake has not been an extensive shipper as yet but will be well above its present 16 per cent. dividend basis. The Nova Scotia mine has begun the year with large shipments of low grade ore.

Up to date the Cobalt camp has paid approximately $9,000,000 in dividends out of shipments valued at a little over $20,000,000.

The decision of the Privy Council in the appeal of the La Rose Mining Company against the award in favor of the Right of Way mine had no effect on the market because the Lords of the Privy Council in November after hearing appellant's counsel did not call upon the respondents, and the announcement was then made in the press that the appeal had failed. When the La Rose properties were taken over by the present company the amount in dispute was deposited with a trust company, and will now be handed over to the Right of Way, the sum being $163,000 and costs.

Crown Reserve advanced on Thursday to 290 on the strength of recent shipments, the value being outlined above.

The shipping record is:—

Week Ending February 6.

	Tons.
La Rose	155.31
Nipissing	127.65
Crown Reserve	136.27
*Coniagas	63.30
Trethewey	62.70
Temiskaming	60.00
Kerr Lake	40.82
O'Brien	32.02
*Buffalo	22.13
McKinley-Darragh	20.50
Total	720.70

Year to Date.

	Tons.
*Buffalo	44.25
Chambers-Ferland	71.00
City of Cobalt	109.47
*Cobalt Central	40.62
*Coniagas	118.15
Crown Reserve	276.62
Hudson Bay	162.03
La Rose	777.72
King Edward	26.96
Kerr Lake	72.05
McKinley-Darragh	134.04
Muggley Concentrator	36.45
Nancy Helen	20.00
Nipissing	589.60
Nova Scotia	200.69
O'Brien	63.94
Peterson Lake	40.78
Right-of-Way	122.35
Temiskaming	155.00
Trethewey	92.70
Total tons	3,154.42

*Concentrates.

Total Output.

	Tons.	Silver Ounces.	Total Value.
1904	158	206,875	$ 136,218
1905	2,144	2,451,356	1,473,196
1906	5,335	5,401,766	3,764,113
1907	14,788	10,023,310	6,301,095
1908	25,430	*17,000,000	*8,500,000

* Estimated.

Yearly Shipments.

Mine or Company.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Buffalo		200.80	992.80	1,241.54	492.37
Casey Mountain		......	......	......	20.00
Chambers-Ferland		......	......	......	251.95
City of Cobalt		......	......	50.61	765.78
Cobalt Central		......	......	77.33	278.97
Cobalt Lake		......	......	......	202.94
Cobalt Townsite		......	......	143.22	174.24
Colonial		......	15.00	40.38	......
Coniagas		30.60	422.02	2,447.37	612.11
Crown Reserve		......	......	......	637.96
Drummond	.50	32.15	274.70	104.13	1,071.94
Foster		83.85	117.00	312.13	188.65
Green-Meehan		......	37.03	98.39	......
Hudson Bay		......	......	142.53	1 110.04
Kerr Lake		54.95	158.35	319.76	633.49
King Edward		......	......	31.12	119.35
La Rose	90.05	607.86	854.61	2,815.45	4,931.89
Lawson		14.61	......	61.12	......
McKinley-Darragh	24.00	447.09	80.40	742.42	1.831.05
Nancy Helen		......	......	30.10	201.67
Nipissing	57.00	486.02	2,125.08	2,538.26	3,615.62
Nova Scotia		......	43.95	272.21	264.08
O'Brien		26.32	114.18	1,491.61	3,462.21
Peterson Lake		......	......	......	40.67
Provincial		......	......	......	75.84
Red Rock		......	......	45.71	......
Right-of-Way		......	46.25	129,37	768.10
Silver Cliff		......	......	......	181.55
Silver Leaf		9.00	......	46.36	186.79
Silver Queen		*44.73	130.94	478.57	998.54
Temiskaming		......	......	204.32	733.97
Temiskaming Cobalt		......	20.47	67.98	......
Trethewey	20.00	218.58	198.48	833.58	1,408.53
University		16.00	155,28	60.23	......
Violet		16.00	20.00	......	......
Watts		19.00	......	......	250.61
Total	191.55	2.336.01	5 836.59	14,851.34	25,510.91

Miscellaneous shipments not stated above but appearing in totals are Bailey 1906, 30 tons; Imperial Cobalt, 1907, 14.61 tons; Princess, 1907, 3.93 tons; Hargraves White Silver Mining Co., 1905, 28.45 tons. The shipments from the Silver Queen in 1905 were made by the then owners, Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Company.

These totals are collated from the weekly shipments. The final smelter returns make a difference on account of moisture and careful weighing, which will explain the difference in the figures.

The work on the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg east to Superior Junction, where a branch line leads south to Lake Superior, is being rushed. In order to complete this section so as to enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to participate in the movement of the crop this year the Transcontinental Commission has arranged with the contractors to instal electric light plants at the various points where there is extremely heavy rock work, and in this way the work goes on day and night.

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Judicial Sale of the Mining Properties of

The Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields, Limited

Pursuant to the Winding-up Order made by the High Court of Justice in the matter of the Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields, Limited, and in the matter of the Winding-up Act, being Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 and Amending Acts, and dated the 23rd day of October, 1908, and with the approbation of George Kappele, Esquire, K.C., Official Referee, sealed tenders marked "Tender for Larder Lake property," will be received addressed to "Osler Wade, 64 Wellington St. West, Toronto," Liquidator of the above named Company, up to four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 8th day of March, 1909, for the purchase of the following assets of the said Company, consisting of thirty-seven mining claims situated in the Townships of Gauthier, McVittie and McGarry, in the Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Nipissing and Province of Ontario, and certain miners' supplies and other effects, all of which are set forth and described in the parcels hereinafter mentioned:—

PARCEL ONE — Group of four claims around Bear Creek in the Township of McGarry. The survey numbers and recorded numbers of the said claims are respectively as follows:—

Survey No	Record No.	Survey No.	Record No.
L.M. 79	1937	L.M. 80	1936
L.M. 81	1943	L.M. 82	1945

There is a camp on L.M. 79, comprising: a bunk house 18x20; cook house 18x20 ft.; blacksmith shop 12x14 ft., and a clearing of several acres. Bear Creek runs through L.M. 79, and according to a survey and an engineer's report, the creek can be utilized on L.M. 79 to develop power. Complete plans and profile of the survey and the engineer's report have been filed with the Department of Mines.

PARCEL TWO—Group of fourteen claims near Larder Lake, in the Township of McGarry. The survey numbers and recorded numbers of the said claims are respectively as follows:—

Survey No	Record No.	Survey No.	Record No.
L.M. 83	1965	L.M. 84	1960
C.E. 31	2132	C.E. 34	1889
C.E. 33	1883	C.E. 36	1885
C.E. 37	1887	H.F. 35	2201
H.F. 37	2018	H.F. 38	1949
H.F. 39	1961	H.F. 195	1888
H.F. 196	1884	H.F. 197	1886

Claims L.M. 84 and H.F. 35 are subject to claims C.E. 62, so far as it overlaps. There is a well-equipped camp on said claims, which consists of: One frame mill 40x49 feet, with 18 feet walls and a battery of five stamps; engine house frame, 20x30, equipped with 25 h.p. engine and 35 h.p. boiler, and an eject forcing pump, three-inch discharge, fully connected; store house, 14x20; cook house, 20x30; office, 20x30; bunk house 1½ storeys high, 20x28; stable, 15x22; blacksmith shop, equipped, 13x15; powder house, 12x18; a wharf, 16x35, and the goods and chattels of the Company, which consist of dynamite, tools and other miner's supplies, all of which will be sold with the said claims. In the erection of the above mentioned buildings, the purchase of the machinery and plant and instalations of same and the purchase of said goods and chattels, there has been expended upon the said claims a large sum of money.

PARCEL THREE.—Group of nine claims situated around Tournene and Bear Lakes, and close to Larder Lake. The survey numbers and recorded numbers are respectively as follows:—

Survey No	Record No.	Survey No.	Record No.
H.S. 101	2035	H.S. 126	2028
H.S. 102	2034	H.S. 191	2031
H.S. 104	2137	L.M. 85	2217
H.S. 123	2029	L.M. 86	2218
H.S. 124	2030		

PARCEL FOUR.—Group of six claims in the vicinity of Pancake Creek, close to Larder Lake, Township of McVittie. The survey numbers and recorded numbers of said claims are respectively as follows.—

Survey No	Record No.	Survey No.	Record No.
L.M. 50	2071	L.M. 53	2486
L.M. 51	2202	L.M. 54	2072
L.M. 52	2453	L.M. 55	2203

PARCEL FIVE.—Group of four claims near Fork Lake, Township of Gauthier. The survey numbers and recorded numbers of said claims are respectively as follows:—

Survey No	Record No.	Survey No.	Record No.
L.M. 45	2378	L.M. 47	2377
L.M. 46	2389	L.M. 48	2391

The claims contained in said parcels have a total acreage of approximately 1,300 acres, and have all been duly and properly recorded and surveyed and survey plans with field notes attached filed with the Department of Mines. At least ninety days assessment work has been performed upon each of the said claims. The remaining assessment work to be performed upon each of the said claims may be completed before August 1st, 1909.

An inventory of the goods and chattels of the Company, and plans and photographs of the property, may be seen on application to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE:—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the five parcels "en bloc." Tenders may also be made for the parcels separately and in case the whole property can be sold more satisfactorily in parcels, such tenders may be accepted. A marked cheque for ten per cent. of the tender payable to the order of the Liquidator, Osler Wade, must accompany, as a deposit, the tender or tenders, from each person. If a tender is accepted twenty-five per cent. thereof must be paid within three weeks and the balance within three months from time of acceptance. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The assessment work not performed to be completed by the purchaser, and the purchaser to take such title as the Company now has. The other terms and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned and each tender shall be subject to those terms and conditions. The tenders will be opened by the Official Referee, George Kappele, Esquire, K.C., at his offices, Home Life Building, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, at 4 p.m.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1909.

W. M. DOUGLAS,
Solicitor for Liquidator,
70 Home Life Building,
Toronto.

Bank Notes

The Sterling Bank's branch, opened at Sudbury ten days ago, is in charge of Mr. A. L. C. Kirkwood, formerly manager at Verner.

Following up its establishment of a branch at Elk Lake City last week the Bank of Commerce has this week opened a branch at Gow Ganda. Mr. W. H. Galagher, of Forest, in charge. The Imperial and Sterling are also contemplating establishing branches.

The Standard Bank has allotted 782 shares at $200, entitling present holders to one share for every four, payable in ten instalments of ten per cent. monthly beginning March 15th. Ex-allotment for the first time the shares sold on Wednesday afternoon at 228¼. An allowance of seven points from the previous quotation.

At the hearing of the case against the late manager of the Montreal branch of the Sovereign Bank, it developed that the loan to the Canadian Improvement Company of $1,070,000 was omitted from the loan item in the Government returns, but was counterbalanced on the liability side by a reduction in balances due to other banks. The case was adjourned for further hearing. The line of defence apparently is that the former General Manager had previously made the returns in this shape and in following the course the branch manager was acting in a merely formal capacity for the General Manager.

The Bank deposit guaranty is evidently going to become law in Kansas. The Governor and the better element of the Senate and Legislature are opposed, but they are being stampeded by a popular cry, the worst evil that happens in these times. The bill now under treatment provides for a voluntary participation with many conditions.

Mr. V. C. James has resigned his position as Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, Medicine Hat, to open an office at Vancouver as manufacturers' agent, commission merchant and financial agent. He will have as his partner Mr. B. George Hansuld, also of the same bank, and the style of the firm will be The Royal Commission & Brokerage Company, 331 Cambie Street, City. They will be the sole agents in British Columbia of Messrs W. A. Mackenzie & Co., bond brokers of Toronto.

The following changes have been made in the Bank of Commerce service:—Mr. H. L. Wethey, manager at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, to be manager at Elgin, Manitoba; Mr. F. W. de Mille, to be manager at Grandview; Mr. G. M. Patterson, manager at Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, to have charge also of Fort Rouge; Mr. D. H. Gordon, manager at Melville, to be acting manager at Pincher Creek.

The following Bank of Commerce appointments have been made:

Mr. J. A. C. Kemp, accountant at Montreal, to be accountant at London, England; Mr. D. Muirhead, accountant at Hamilton, to be accountant at Montreal; Mr. H. P. Schell, accountant at London, England, to be accountant at New York. The bank has opened a branch at Elk Lake, Ontario, and Gow Ganda, Ontario.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Investment and Freehold Co. it was shown that the 1908 sales amounted to $101,150, and that the net profits were 24 per cent. on the capital stock.

The company paid out dividends and a bonus during the year amounting to 20 per cent., and the balance at credit of profit and loss account is $99,428.38.

The directors of this company are:—Messrs. D. Morrice, Hon. R. Jaffray, R. Archer, S. H. Ewing and W. J. Morrice, and the manager is G. W. Badgley.

The Toronto Electric Light Co.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ABLE STATEMENT.

Ontario is Now a Notorious Exception—In Specialized Legislation Destroying Vested Rights—The Kernel in the Shell—The Imposition on the Poorer Taxpayer.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Electric Light Company, held on February 9th, the president, Sir Henry Pellatt, following an English custom and one which obtains in a measure with our banks, made a departure from the usual formal presentation of details and figures and in a most lucid and forceful manner reviewed the present position of the Toronto Electric Light Company and the position which the present unfair policy of the City of Toronto, acting under the inspiration of the Ontario Government, had thrust upon the company. From the investors' viewpoint, the distinguishing feature of the address was the quiet confidence in the future and a firm belief that no matter what the city's project might result in, there was every prospect that the Toronto Electric Light Company would maintain its earnings. The narrative is so readable, concise and logical that comment seems superfluous. Sir Henry after quoting a very far-reaching utterance of Dr. Goldwin Smith, made a very telling point and one which strikes at the rotten kernel of the Hydro-Electric shell ("game," might be added in parenthesis), when he showed that in Great Britain, in the United States, in Australia and in Canada, no municipality was permitted to enter into competition with a private company without first offering to take over the assets on fair and equitable terms. There was one radical exception, created in Ontario by the present Government, through special legislation on behalf of the Hydro-Electrical Commission. Sir Henry Pellatt's address being a narrative of facts, did not pursue this line of thought to its conclusion. His statement does, however, suggest to us that any project which requires such extraordinary outrageous and exceptional legislation as Mr. Beck has persuaded his colleagues to perpetrate, must be ill-founded and rotten at the core. There was a time when the first Province of the first Dominion beyond the seas of our great Empire might have boasted that it was the home of fairness and freedom. By this specialized, dwarfing, destructive legislation attacking a basic principle of equity, it has reduced itself to the low level of a tyrannical oligarchy of the dark ages.

To what purpose has the Ontario Parliament been thus suborned? It may as well be frankly stated that it has been made the tool of the selfish, personal ambition of one individual who is endeavoring to carve a name for himself by "knifing" the investor. Some day it may be possible Sir James Whitney or Mr. Hanna or Mr. Matheson, or Mr. Foy may realize that they are parties to one of the most selfish personal programmes that has ever been exploited.

If electric light or power were as Sir Henry Pellatt cogently stated, a general necessity like water and gas, which every householder must use, there might be some excuse, on the ground of general popular benefit, but the workingman who does not sport electric bulbs in his home will now be mulcted to pay for the luxuries of his richer fellows, because as both Sir Henry Pellatt and Mr. Matthews conclusively demonstrated, if the city plant is run on a commercial basis it cannot but produce a loss to be borne by the general taxpayer.

When we find it stated that the so-called $18.10 per horse power means in reality $48 per horse power, there is no other conclusion but that the public is being imposed upon by the highly theatrical programme of the Power Minister. The Financial Post, in a recent issue, printed a chart showing how this figure was arrived at. We invited criticism of that chart. There has as yet been no attempt at a reply. The figures are incontestable. Even the Toronto Globe has admitted the correctness of the principle.

Sir Henry Pellatt's narrative is full of many such salient points, but having given a few added considerations, it is interesting now to return to the figures presented in the annual statement. We find that the revenue of the company has improved in a year of depression from $1,039.716 to $1,155,582, that operating expenses have been increased only very slightly, that there has been transferred to reserve account $150,000, and there remains a balance forward of $10,961. The reserve fund is now $800,000. The actual net profits after payment of operating expenses and fixed charges were $439,871, equivalent to 11½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, which stands as a high water mark of earnings by electric light companies in Canada. Yet the rates of the Toronto Electric Light Company are as low as any substantive city in America and considerably below the average.

In connection with Sir Henry Pellatt's statement that the cost of Niagara power in Toronto would be $48 per horse power, instead of $18.10, the Government's figures, the amount is arrived at in the following manner:

The cost of power supplied to Toronto by the Hydro-Electric Commission was to have been $18.10 per horse power per annum at the city limits of Toronto. This has been changed to $10.40 at Niagara Falls. With a power factor of 75 per cent. and line loss, the price of $18.10 would be increased to $24. Under the terms of the contract with the Commission, this power has to be paid for on a peak load basis, whether used or not. It is well known that the average load in cities of the class of Toronto does not amount to more than 25 per cent. of the maximum or peak. To be well within the mark, a load factor of 50 per cent. is assumed, that is, that it would only be possible to obtain payment for one-half of the power from the consumer that would have to be paid for to the Commission. In other words, the city would pay for twice the power they could sell. Cost to the consumer would, therefore, be $48 instead of $24. To this would have to be added $20 for the cost of distribution, making $68 in all.

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WHEAT ACTIVE.

Final Crop Estimate of the North Not Lower Than at First.

Our special Winnipeg Correspondent says:

After extreme dullness ever since the turn of the year the wheat market became decidedly active during the last three days of the week, and on Saturday, Feb. 6th, had a record "short day" market over 2,000,000 bushels of May wheat being traded between 9.30 and 12 o'clock. The first day of the increased activity there was not lacking evidence that Patten of Chicago was buying on the Winnipeg market, but later the speculative gave place to really active export demand. The cause for the increase in export demand was twofold. The last report issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association was very bullish, placing the total wheat crop of the Canadian West at 97,000,000, nearly 10,000,000 less than the report of the previous month. This report had been cabled to Great Britain and had additional weight in view of the light receipts for the past six weeks, and further, there was an increase in the rumors as to damage to the winter wheat crop of the United States.

There was quite as active a demand for cash wheat as there was for May, but practically no offerings, as all receipts are sold ahead. It is not generally accepted by dealers here that the report of 97,000,000 is correct, the discrepancy between the two reports is too extreme, but it is quite apparent that the farmers who have wheat intend to hold on to it for higher prices. By the end of another week your correspondent will have more definite information on this matter in return to queries sent out.—H.

The Pittsburg and Baltimore Stock Exchanges are the latest converts to the "and interest" system of quoting bonds. Philadelphia will follow after Feb. 17.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed On both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active.

ACTIVE STOCKS

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss		Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1907		Range for twelve months, 1908				Closing one year ago, Feb. 14.		Friday, Feb. 12.		Range for week ending Feb. 11th, in market of activity				
					Date	Per cent.		High	Low.	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	First	High	Low	Last	Sales
							BANKS															
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	161,245	....	1st Dec q.	2	Commerce	180	153	171½	Dec.	*155	May	....	161¾	176½	*	°176½	°177	176½	176½	90
50	3,983,392	4,981,732	302,996	....	1st Jan. q.	3	Dominion	267	215¾	246	Nov.	216	Jan.	....	*220½	245	.....	245¼	245¼	245	245	51
100	2,472,860	2,500,960	301,097	....	1st Dec q.	2½	Hamilton	217	180	205	Nov	185	Apl.	....	187½	......	......	205	205	205	205	18
100	5,000,000	5,000,000	475,915	....	1st Feb. q.	2¾	Imperial	230	195	234½	Dec.	209	Apl.	212	210	233	230	°230¾	231	230¾	231	71
100	6,000,000	4,000,000	400,998	....	1st Dec. q.	2	Merchants	170	150	166	Nov	151	Aug.	....	155	166	163	°165	°165	°163¾	°163¾	15
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	277,404	....	1st Jan. q.	2	Metropolitan	192½	192	.....	....	......	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
100	3,416,100	3,500,000	153,684	....	1st Jan. q.	2½	Molsons	215½	183	207	Dec	188	Oct.	200	....	207	206	......	......	......	......	......
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	217,628	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Montreal	257	225	250	Nov.	*228	May	241	....	249	248	247	248½	247	°247½	121
100	3,000,000	5,400,000	55,741	....	1st Jan. q	3	Nova Scotia	293	274	286	Dec.	274	Oct.	....	....	284	283	283¾	283¾	283¾	283¾	14
100	3,000,000	3,000,000	405,991	....	1st Dec. q	2½	Ottawa	226¾	212	208	Sept.	200	Sept.	....	....	215½	*210	......	......	......	......	......
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	146,900	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Quebec	145	119	135	July	120	Jan.	*123¼	....	.....	*123¼	124	124	124	124	47
100	3,900,000	4,600,000	78,685	....	1st Jan. q.	2½	Royal	242	218	233	Nov.	211¾	Oct.	224	221	226	†	230	°230⅛	229¾	229¾	81
50	1,560,110	1,760,110	61,903	....	1st Feb. q.	3	Standard	230¼	210	232	Dec.	*°213	Jan.	220	215	......	†229	235¾	°237	†228¼	†230	289
100	4,000,000	4,500,000	227,050	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Toronto	235¼	200	221	Dec.	201	Oct.	....	205¼	......	......	224	224	224	224	26
100	4,353,592	2,000,000	190,982	....	1st Jan. q.	1¾	Traders	140	123	137½	Dec.	122	Feb.	....	121½	......	137	137	°138	136	°138	34
100	3,201,210	1,800,000	62,213	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Union	152	125	134¾	Dec.	121½	Mar.	....	....	136	134⅞	136	136	136	136	14
Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds	Res. Funds Profit and Loss																		
							TRANSPORTATION															
100	141,534,436	164,460,410	39,621,966	....	1st Oct. s.	3½	Canadian Pacific Railway	195⅛	140	180	Nov.	142	Feb.	145	144½	174	173⅝	173¼	173¼	173	173	196
100	12,500,000	....	21,162,000	1,546,272	......		Detroit United	84½	28½	55⅞	Nov.	31¼	Apl.	36¼	35¼	62	61	58¼	62	58¼	61½	4,602
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	....	......		Duluth	14	6¾	18⅜	Nov.	9½	Mar.	....	....	......	......	17	17	17	17	100
100	1,350,000	....	600,000	252,053	1st Dec. q.	1½	Halifax Electric	104½	87¼	107	Dec.	95	Jan.	....	....	......	107	107⅛	107⅛	106¾	106¾	65
100	7,463,960	....	8,142,931	128,742	......		Havana Electric	45¼	21	39½	Dec.	20	Apl.	....	....	40	39¾	39	39	39	39	25
100	....	5,000,000	....	....	15th Dec. q.	1	Havana Electric, preferred	86	68	86	Dec.	68½	Mar.	78	....	......	.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	100
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500	....	1st Jan. q.	1½	Illinois Traction, preferred	94¼	70¼	95	Nov.	79	Jan.	85	82	95	94	93	93¾	°92½	°93¾	86
100	6,000,000	....	9,000,000	151,701	1st Feb. q.	1½	Mexico Tramway Co.	61	57	139	Nov.	68½	Jan.	....	....	......	*	......	......	......	......	......
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	53,615,000	6,183,096	15th Oct. s.	3	Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	136¾	65	135	Nov.	80¼	Jan.	92¾	92	142½	142	142⅛	142½	141¾	142½	490
100	9,429,262	....	4,461,034	2,042,216	1st Feb. q.	2½	Montreal Street	239	157	204½	Nov.	†170½	July	178	176½	208¼	208	206	208	206	208	533
100	843,600	....	....	49,637	20th Jan. a.	8	Northern Navigation	104	79¾	105	Dec	83	Feb.	86	83	......	*100	101	101	101	101	10
100	8,938,900	....	11,188,000	851,582	15th Dec. q.	¼	Northern Ohio Traction	30⅜	20	21	Jan.	15¾	Aug.	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
100	2,500,000	667,200	2,500,000	454,886	......		Quebec Railway L. & P. Co., com	......	......	39½	Dec,	39½	Dec.	....	....	44	43¾	41	44½	41	43¼	2,034
100	3,132,000	....	956,787	341,397	1st Dec. q.	1¼	Richelieu and Ontario	82¼	48½	78	May	62½	Feb.	66	65	82	81	81	82	81	81½	1,616
100	25,000,000	....	24,043,400	....	......		Rio de Janeiro	48¼	26¾	81¾	Dec.	29	Jan.	34½	34	......	103	93½	99	93½	99	3,921
100	855,700	....	....	192,383	1st Jan. a.	7	St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co	127½	°116	126½	Sept	†109½	Jan.	....	112	116	114	115	115	°114½	°114½	14
100	9,700,000	....	6,000,000	1,992,742	1st Jan. q.	2½	Sao Paulo	138½	94	156½	Aug.	110½	Jan.	118	117	160⅞	160½	158¾	160¼	158½	160¼	2,134
100	13,875,000	....	13,258,000	1,341,847	......		Toledo Railway	29⅛	9	15	May	5	Oct.	10	9¾	13½	13	13	13	13	13	50
100	8,000,000	....	3,998,327	2,786,860	1st Jan. q.	1½	Toronto Railway	115½	82½	109	Dec,	94	Jan.	97½	96½	120¼	119	120	120¾	119	120	790
100	9,000,000	2,600,000	6,993,000	194,203	1st Jan. q.	1½	Tri-City, preferred	90½	80	85	Dec.	69	Feb.	....	....	......	85	......	......	......	......	......
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	17,900,000	1,597,486	15th Feb. q.	1¼	Twin City	108½	69½	97	Dec.	78¾	Feb.	84	*82	105¼	105	105	106	104	105	7,159
100	5,320,950	....	5,000,000	908,688	1st Jan. q.	2½	Winnipeg Electric	186	119½	171¾	Aug.	124	Jan.	....	....	170	169½	168	169	167	169	403
							TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER															
100	12,500,000	....	3,649,000	2,000,000	15th Jan. q.	2	Bell Telephone	145	115	143	Nov.	119	Jan.	125	....	145	.....	143½	143½	143	143½	112
150	3,249,800	....	....	2,237,363	1st Feb. q.	2½	Consumers Gas	206	182	200	Dec.	182	Jan	190	189	.....	205	206	206	206	206	8
100	41,380,400	....	....	....	1st Jan. q.	1	Mackay, common	75⅛	41	77⅝	Nov.	52	Feb.	53¾	53½	71½	71	72⅛	72⅜	71¼	°72	431
100	....	50,000,000	....	880,471	1st Jan. q.	1	Mackay, preferred	71½	49¼	71½	Dec.	59½	Feb.	....	61½	71	70⅞	71	71¼	70¾	70⅞	156
100	13,585,000	....	12,000,000	910,823	15th Jan. q.	1½	Mexican Light and Power Co., com	57½	35	79½	Aug.	45⅞	Apl.	49	48	82	*80	84⅜	84½	82	82	1,200
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	12,000,000	....	1st Nov. s.	3½	" " " preferred	......	......	108½	Sept.	99	Feb.	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
100	17,000,000	....	9,495,000	1,708,779	15th Nov. q.	1½	Montreal Power	96½	79	113	Dec	85	Jan.	86¼	86⅛	116	115½	116⅜	116½	115½	115½	1,978
100	3.798.100	....	1,000,000	660,345	1st Jan. q.	2	Toronto Electric Light	160	110	135	Oct.	110	Apl.	....	....	135	.....	°129	°129	°129	°129	5
							INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS															
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	....	875,764	1st Jan. q.	1¾	Canadian General Electric	136½	77¾	108	Nov.	83	June	100	96	112	111	110	112	110	111½	233
1	2,000,000	....	....	....	15th Jan. s.	12+2	Crown Reserve	......	......	2.90	Dec.	1.98½	Oct.	....	....	293	292	2.82	2.90	2.70	2.89½	65,550
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	9,024,500	789,179	......		Dominion, Steel, common	25	12½	22¼	Dec.	14	Jan.	15¾	15⅝	25½	25⅜	20½	25	20	24	18,139
100	5,000,000	....	....	....	1st Nov. s.	3½	Dominion Steel, preferred	66½	36	75	Dec.	44	Jan.	55	54	94	93¾	74	95	74	90	3,120
100	15,000,000	....	5,612,164	1,825,940	1st Jan. q.	1	Dominion Coal	70¼	37	60	Aug.	37⅞	Jan.	....	38	49½	49	61¾	63	51	52	2,038
100	....	3,000,000	....	....	1st Nov. s.	3½	Dominion Coal, preferred	112	85	103	Dec.	85	Feb.	90	89½	97	96	101	101	98	98	184
100	5,000,000	1,858,088	7,175,160	1,394,000	1st Jan. q.	1¼	Dominion, Textile, common	47	42	67	Dec.	40	Sept.	44	....	63	62¾	61	°67	62	62½	364
100	5,000,000	1,858,088	7,175,160	1,394,000	15th Jan. q.	1¾	Dominion Textile, preferred	*99	75	107¼	Dec.	78¼	Jan.	81	79	100¼	100	101	101½	101	101½	13
100	2,000,000	....	1,000,000	935,265	15th Oct. s.	3	Lake of Woods Milling	90	65	98¾	Dec.	71	Jan.	....	77	104¼	104	103	104½	103	104¼	797
100	....	1,500,000	....	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	112	99¼	119	Nov.	103	Jan.	....	....	......	.....	120	120¼	120	120¼	99
1	5,597,000	....	....	....	20th Jan. q.	3+1	La Rose Cons. Mines Co	......	......	7.12½	Nov.	6.25	Dec.	....	....	6.55	6.45	6.50	6.50	6.38	6.50	1,630
100	1,600,000	....	,010,000	459,388	5th July s.	3½	Laurentide, common	93½	80	112½	Dec.	93	Jan.	....	....	......	*113	113½	113½	113	113	15
100	....	1,200,000			1st Jan. q.	1¾	Laurentide, preferred	110	98	116	Nov.	101½	Jan.	....	....	118¼	117	119	119	119	119	25
105	700,000	....	....	286,168	8th July s.	2	Montreal Steel	98½	75	83¼	Nov.	57	June	75½	....	......	......	74	74	74	74	5
100	....	800,000	....	....	8th Jan. q.	1¾	Montreal Steel, preferred	106	92	105	Dec.	92	Jan.	....	93	......	......	108	108	108	108	56
5	6,000,000	....	....	11,615	20th Jan. q	3+2	a Nipissing Mines Co	15	5½	12⅝	Nov.	6⅛	Feb.	....	6	......	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.87	9.90	495
100	4,987,600	....	3,752,000	2,784,464	Passed		Nova Scotia Steel, common	79	45	62	Jan.	41⅞	June	59	57	63	62½	58¾	64½	57½	63½	5,120
100	....	1,030,000	....	....	15th Jan. q.	2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	*120	106	115	Sept.	108½	Apl.	110	....	......	......	120	120	120	120	10
100	2,500,000	....	1,750,000	457,264	31st Aug. s.	3½	Ogilvie Flour	......	......	116	Dec.	101	Oct.	....	....	115¾	115	116	116	116	116	450
100	....	2,000,000	....	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	121	110	130	Mar.	114	Jan.	120	115	......	121	121	121	121	121	100
100	8,750,000	....	....	1,700,987	1st Jan q.	¾	Shredded Wheat, common	......	......	32	Nov.	30	Nov.	....	....	30¼	30	30½	30¾	30¼	30¾	310
100	....	1,250,000	....	1,700,987	1st Jan. q.	1½	Shredded Wheat, preferred	......	......	99	Dec.	94	Oct.	....	....	......	96	......	......	......	......	......

° Ex-div. † Ex-allotment. a—Quotations $5 per share. *Less than ten shares.

INACTIVE STOCKS

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent.	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1908		Latest price		Last Sale
				Date	Per cent.		High	Low	Ask	Bid	
						BANKS					
243	4,866,666	171,743 L	2,336,000	1st Oct. i.	3	British North America	147	141	149	148	150
100	3,000,000	215,305 L	2,000,000	1st Jan. q.	2	Eastern Townships	156	148	.....	156½	156
100	2,500,000	31,723 L	2,150,000	1st Dec. q.	2	Hochelaga	150	133	.....	.....	144
100	1,800,000	52,584 L	900,000	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Nationale	120	120	.....	.....	120
100	735,400	15,495 L	1,268,240	1st Jan. q.	3¼	New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
						LOAN AND TRUST					
50	630,200	945,916	322,498	2nd Jan. s.	3	Agricultural Loan	.....	.....	.....	120½	122
100	1,004,000	3,259,394	635,797	2nd Jan. s.	3½	Canada Landed	127	113½	148	144	145½
10	6,000,000	13,154,353	3,090,578	1st Jan. s.	3½	Canada Permanent	145½	111¾	159	....	158½
100	1,500,000	4,376,576	1,120,849	1st Jan. q.	2	Central Canada	.....	.....	160	.....	160
10	100,000	p 2,401,005 d 147,413	15,387	1st Jan. s.	2½	Col. Investment, pref.	70	60	....	68	68¾
50	934,617	394,045	118,082	2nd. Jan. s.	2	Dominion Savings	72	70	....	70⅛	70½
100	1,100,000	1,637,156	*593,454	2nd Jan. s.	3	Hamilton Provident	120	117¾	....	118	118
50	1,900,000	5,541,388	1,689,944	2nd Jan. s.	4½	Huron and Erie	182¾	174	....	182	182
100	735,481	547,746	78,720	2nd Jan. s.	2½	Imperial Loan	70	70	.....	.....	70
100	700,000	965,387	390,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	Landed Banking	120	120	....	122	122⅛
50	1,000,000	2,214,572	289,100	2nd Jan. s.	3	London and Can. Loan	110	95	.....	107	107
50	697,268	542,580	145,509	1st Jan. s.	3	London Loan and Sav.	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
25	500,000	....	471,521	16th Sept. s.	4	Montreal Loan	134	132	.....	.....	133
100	1,000,000	....	572,037	1st Jan. q.	2	National Trust	150½	145	170	.....	170
50	1,200,000	1,585,073	756,257	2nd Jan. s.	3¼ x ½	Ontario Loan and Deb.	130	128	.....	135½	130
40	373,720	141,141	100,921	2nd Jan. s.	2½ plus ½	Real Estate Loan	92	85	.....	90	°95
100	1,000,000	....	472,417	2nd Jan. s.	3¾	Toronto General Trusts	145	143	.....	157	°154
50	724,550	1,280,234	343,926	2nd Jan. s.	3	Toronto Mortgage Co.	112	104	.....	116	115

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1908		Latest price		Last Sale
				Date	Per cent.		High	Low	Ask	Bid	
100	1,000,000	1,150,883	655,725	1st Jan. q.	1½	Toronto Savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
						OTHER COMPANIES					
100	1,511,400	1,270,000	419,189 L	3½ for 6 mos. May. 20, '06		Brit. Columbia Packers, pfd	.....	.....	....	74	75
100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000	....	15 Dec. q	1	Canadian Col. Cotton	56¼	47½	53½	50½	50½
400	1,000,000	....	10,117	1st Jan. s.	4	Canada Life Assurance	159	159	....	....	159
100	3,000,000	....	....	Nov. q.	1	Canadian Converters, Ltd.	55	39½	36	35¼	34½
100	500,000	....	46,333	1st Jan. q.	2	Canadian Salt	110	109	.....	.....	°109
5	294,073	....	....	a		Canada North-West Land	.....	.....	$105	.....	175
100	565,000	....	53,636	....		City Dairy	20	15	.....	19	15
100	346,350	....	....	1st Oct.	1¾	City Dairy, preferred	87	83	.....	.....	85
100	100,000	....	....	1st Jan. q.	3¾	Confederation Life Associa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	285
100	6,212,500	....	2,124,420	1st Aug. s.	3	Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.	130	°120	....	.....	°120
50	1,000,000	....	294,509	15th Oct. q.	1½	Dominion Telegraph	110	100	....	103	110
100	450,000	....	478,213	1st Jan. q.	2	Imperial Life Assurance	145	145	.....	.....	145
100	1,183,835	....	49,058	....		Intern. Portland Cement	122	116¾	....	.....	123
100	500,000	b 344,000	90,474	1st Sept. s.	3	Intercolonial Coal	60	50	.....	.....	50
100	....	219,700	....	1st Sept. s.	3½	Intercolonial Coal, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	100¼
100	406,200	b 102,083	101,713	1st July s.	3	London Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	89¾
40	550,000	b 550,000	18,025	31st Dec. s.	3¾	London Street	92¼	92¼	.....	.....	97¼
100	3,000,000	b 300,000	....	15th Dec. q.	1¾	Montreal Cotton	128	105	124	121	122
40	2,000,000	....	98.098	15th Oct. q.	2	Montreal Telegraph	148	132	....	140	139
100	701,700	b 125,000	133,394	2nd Jan. s.	4	Niagara Navigation	129	105	.....	126	126
100	925,000	b 819,000	204,710	....		Niagara, St. Cath. and Tor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
100	$1,247,700	500,000	248,571	1st Jan. q.	2½	Ottawa Electric Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	2,150,000	b 2,000,000	414,844	1st Nov. q.	1	Penmans Limited, com.	50	29¾	49	48½	48
100	....	1,075,000	414,844	1st Nov. q.	1½	Penmans Limited, preferred	85	88⅝	....	....	99
100	6,500,000	b 4,500,000	100,000	20th Nov. q.	1	Shawinigan W. and P. Co.	81	55	.....	.....	°94¾
£1	1,164,000	b 720,000	134,322	10th Jan.	1¼	Trinidad Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—s means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—Interim; L—profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bonds; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; o—less than ten shares; A—$4.00 per share return of capital paid Oct. 15, 1908.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and Pref. Stocks	Last Sale	Closing	
				Asked	Bid
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000	....	14	12
Consolidated Rubber Bonds	2,805,000	1,980,000	86	95	93
Consolidated Rubber Stock, Pref.		2,600,000b	85	103	99
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000	2,178,000	....	....	....
Dominion Iron & Steel, 2nd Mtg.	20,000,000	250,000	....	*90	*88½
Dominion Park Bonds	400,000	3,214,300	....	85	....
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	b 2,800,000	29	....	....
Porto Rico Railways	3,000,000	b 2,800,000	36	37½	36
Porto Rico Railway Bonds	....	b 2,500,000	*°80	*81	78½
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	....	....	....	....
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000	b 600,000	....	....	....
Standard Loan Co.	1,125,000	b 185,415	....	....	....
Sun & Hastings Savings & L. Co.	847,924	2,600,000	....	....	....
Tri-City Railway & L. Co., Com.	9,000,000	....	....	....	....
Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,0	....	....	....	....
Western Bank of Canada	555,0	....	....	....	....
	d Debentures.	b Bonds.			

* And interest.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE—UNLISTED

Week ending Feb. 11,

NAME	Stock Issued	Par.	Acreage.	Last Dividend Paid.	From Feb. 5 to Feb. 11			Closing d Feb. 12.
					High	Low	Sales	
Beaver Consolidated Mines	1,500,000	1.00	20	....	.29¾	.27½	31,600	.29
Buffalo Mines Co	1,000,000	1.00	40	5x1 Jan. '09	....	....	....	....
Canadian Goldfields Syn.	600,000	.10	....	⅞% Nov. '07	....	....	....	.03½
Chambers-Ferland	2,311,000	1.00	124	....	.84½	.79	11,900	.79
City of Cobalt Mining Co.	1,500,000	1.00	41	3x7% Jan. '09	.88	.87	2,000	.88
Cobalt Central Mines Co.	4,761,500	1.00	777	2% Feb. '09	....	....	....	.47
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	3,930,866	1.00	....	....	.16	15	2,500	....
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	1.00	58	3% Dec. '08	.85	.70	4,650	....
Coniagas	4,000,000	5.00	40	3% Nov. '08	6.60	6.50	325	....
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	5,355,200	100.00	....	1¼% Nov. '07	....	....	....	6.50
Foster Cobalt Mining Co	915,588	1.00	40	5% Jan. '07	.43	.40	1,520	....
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	1,500,000	1.00	40	....	.20	.18	10,350	....
Kerr Lake Mining Co	3,000,000	5.00	57	3% Dec. '08	8.32	8.25	400	8.25
Little Nipissing	650,060	1.00	48	....	.45	.42	17,100	....
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,246,937	1.00	122	5% Jan. '09	1.00	.98	3,300	....
Nancy Helen Mines	500,000	1.00	52	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt M. Co.	1,900,000	1.00	28	....	.63¾	.61	17,005	.52¼
Otisse Mining Co.	1,500,000	1.00	41	....	.53½	.44	68,550	....
Peterson Lake	2,561,820	1.00	225	....	.32	.30	3,500	.30¼
Right of Way Mining Co	499,518	1.00	†	7% Sept. '08	....	....	....	....
Rochester	1,000,000	1.00	68	....	.22	.21	17,300	....
Rothschild Cobalt Co	500,000	1.00	40	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	1.00	45	....	.11¾	.11	4,000	....
Temiscaming Mining Co.	2,500,000	1.00	80	3% Oct. '08	1 64	1.58	17,600	1.56
Trethewey	945,450	1.00	40	10% Dec. '08	1.64	1.57	10,350	1.50

† 3½ acres + 4 miles right of way on Temiskamingue & N. O. Ry.